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16 February 1982

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No. 2570

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FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO 'BRAIN DRAIN' ANALYZED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Rui Cruz]

[Text] In seeking to determine the real reasons for the flight of most of Angola's national technicians from the country, we must first separate those reasons into internal and external causes.

Among the internal causes it will be necessary to define which factors, of objective or subjective nature in the present situation, could be bringing about this flight. At the same time, we should consider factors or situations outside the country which are also contributing.

Among the internal causes we could list the following:

- a) Class position of certain technicians.
- b) Underemployment of their knowledge.
- c) Worsening of the economic and social difficulties.
- d) Disorganization of the administrative and productive apparatus.
- e) Manifestation of incorrect practices.

Among the external causes, the main one is undoubtedly the aggression and destabilization inflicted upon us by the forces of imperialism.

Proceeding to a more detailed analysis of those causes and the manner in which they are revealed, we may first consider class position. In fact, it is on the basis of class position, made manifest by the defense of certain ideas and behaviors, that we can explain the flight of certain technicians from the country. That reason became obvious upon the flight of certain technicians shortly after we achieved national independence, when we were directly confronted by internal agents and external forces representing imperialism. Participating in this natural and almost spontaneous depuration, many others were destined to leave after the unsuccessful factional conspiracy of 27 May 1977. These two events significantly marked the country's fate and were directly reflected in every Angolan's decision.

However, even after the direct effects of those two events had passed, the flight of technicians continued and even increased.

Among other causes of that continuous exodus, we may make particular mention of the underemployment of the knowledge of those technicians associated with manifestations of incorrect practices and the disorganization of the administrative and productive apparatus.

In our country we are witnessing a crisis aggravated by the fact that we are not using our workers to their full capacity. That condition is obvious, not only in the state administrative services but also in the business sector where it is well known that the workers in general and the technicians in particular are underemployed with no relationship between the work performed and the wages received. That situation showed up immediately in an excessive labor force both in the administrative apparatus and firms, and this gave rise to excessive bureaucracy and a drop in production and productivity. That situation, coupled with others, led to a parasitic role on the part of the firms and caused the administration to be a serious obstacle to the development of material production. Generally speaking, the causes of underemployment are found in factors of a subjective nature in which the fostering of incompetence plays a decisive role. In truth, we cannot demand a rational utilization of available human and material resources, in a directorate or firm, from persons who do not in the slightest have control over administrative and management functions. That situation must of necessity lead to disorganization and often to the carrying out of incorrect manifestations, such as intrigue, slander and liberalism as a scapegoat for incompetence. From these deeds, which are mirrored in financial anarchy reigning in many companies, many individuals take advantage of the situation to fill their pockets by diverting production to their clientele of dealers and black marketeers. Frequently, they give the shortage or slow delivery of raw materials as the "unquestionable" justification of their difficulties; but, far from being an acceptable justification, this becomes the first sign of disorganization being experienced by the company.

In analyzing the underemployment of technicians, the First MPLA Congress, held in December 1977, suggested the need for a directive to "promote a more rational utilization of our country's scarce technical personnel by planning their distribution."

In addition to the internal causes mentioned above, a worsening of our economic and social difficulties also contributed to the flight of some of the technicians. It is true that this aggravated condition is felt by the entire population and more strongly by the farmers.

The difficulties are of a general nature and are caused by a large combination of situations. Therefore, we shall have to act realistically and seriously to find a way out of those difficulties. Naturally, we cannot, or at least we should not, continue to strive for absolute equality. We shall have to define priorities, not only in the economy, but also in our overall development. And as always, each individual will have to abide by the criteria which justly and realistically govern those priorities. Therefore, we shall have to begin with an objective criterion: the importance and historic responsibility of each sector, of each individual in the struggle to preserve our independence.

Naturally, a combatant in the trenches of Cunene cannot expect as much time to resolve his basic problems as one who is peacefully quartered in Luanda or

Malanje. At the same time, the present responsibility of a carpenter or typist is quite different from that which the country expects from a worker in a diamond mine or on a coffee plantation. In like manner, an Angolan surgeon or engineer will naturally have greater responsibility than a student or janitor. And we could cite many more examples in our country which attest to the fact that each one's responsibility is different from that of the others. To be required and subject to sanctions if not maintained, that responsibility must be compensated by minimum conditions necessary for its fulfillment. That compensation does not mean obtaining material privileges which lead to substantial differences in pay, for that would naturally lead to the establishment of distinct social strata and subsequently to a basis for the formation of exploiting and exploited classes.

Therefore, it is necessary for those who have greater responsibility to have greater access to the things which are distributed to everyone. Otherwise, we shall be the victim of absurd and unrealistic equalitarianism which leads to generalized stagnation and which, for some technicians, became the cause of their flight. And it cannot be said demagogically and populistically that everyone's responsibility is the same and that it is not possible or correct to carry out those ideas, for the reality, already evidenced in this respect, refutes those false arguments.

Lastly, among the internal causes there is another which stands out: it is the emergence of indications of an underdeveloped "know-it-all" attitude in which each one considers himself to have a thorough knowledge of everything and, therefore, disdains any assistance coming from technicians, principally of national origin. In truth, as a general rule, this attitude of disdain for technicians stems from the fact that the technician is seen as a potential adversary for the administrative or supervisory position being exercised. For this reason, there are all sorts of psychological maneuvers aimed at degrading and even undermining the authority of the technician among the other workers. This behavior is understandable, since it is the result of the inferiority complex of the colonized person which reversed itself upon access to independence.

In addition to the various internal causes for the flight of national technicians, there are also external factors. Among the overall external causes, the principal role is played by imperialism. In fact, although it is true that internal causes are the determining ones in this process, it is also true that the situation is further aggravated by destabilizing action carried on abroad wherein the technician is assured immediate employment without, in many instances, the enemy action being declared openly or even coming to the knowledge of the technicians. The external action is successful only because the internal causes make it easy for the former to achieve its objectives and because no justifying scarecrow is being sought to relegate the determining causes to a subordinate status.

Nevertheless, in the rest of the Third World the principal result of this flight of technicians is marked recourse to cooperation. In no way do we want to say that there is cooperation only for this reason; but that cooperation is increasing, and its need is being increasingly felt as the flight of national technicians continues. However, while this flight is one of the factors leading to increased cooperation, it is also one of the reasons for the difficulties we are having.

To elucidate, we lack a national counterpart capable of absorbing what cooperation has to give us and simultaneously rationalizing its utilization.

The result of this state of affairs is that, in addition to the enormous cost of this cooperation in foreign currency, it ends up--with certain reasons foreign to itself--tending to reproduce and prolong that form of dependency instead of contributing to its termination through the training of national technicians.

It is true that, in the case of our particular country, we are still far from reaching that desirable objective, even if we did not have this flight of national technicians. However, if we do not adopt adequate measures to overcome the causes of the flight of our national technicians, this objective will become increasingly a desire but never a reality. In that case, we shall irremediably follow the path trodden by other countries of the Third World, which see themselves relegated to the role of forced "exporters" of qualified labor at an increasing rate, and this would mean maintaining our status of underdevelopment and dependency which in no way serves the interests of this great country and the Angolan people.

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CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS' REPORTED UNDERHANDED SUBVERSION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] In the destabilizing concert orchestrated by the Reagan administration against the People's Republic of Angola, another instrument--which is apparently legal because it is recognized internationally as being humanitarian--has appeared on the scene; it is the instrument of "charitable" organizations.

The publication states that it has reliable information in its latest edition to the effect that "a certain number of European organizations are about to provide aid to Angolans living in Namibia who constitute a reserve of mercenaries for the South African Army."

The publication further asserts that it has information "on a support operation which provides basic resources for refugees who come from Angola, with this aid exceeding the aid provided by established international agencies and helping to support a group of persons who are of strategic importance to the South African Army."

It is significant that other organizations refuse to become involved in these operations and refrained from offering help which would go through South African channels. They are as a matter of fact afraid that this aid could be channeled toward centers such as Buffalo in the Caprivi Strip, identified during a conference of bishops held in April of last year in Lusaka as one of the major centers for training counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries to fight against Angola.

The "support operation" denounced by AFRICA NEW, according to the magazine, involves organizations established in western European countries, such as "Veren Fluechtlingshilfe Fuer Owamboland" (aid association for refugees in Owamboland), in Austria, as well as "Brot Fuer Die Welt" (Bread for the World) and "Asme Humanistas" in the FRG and the "Group of Forgotten Refugees" in Holland.

One of the main objectives of the first organization, directed by Mrs Ingrid Fleischman, is "to recruit Angolans in the northern part of Namibia."

The aid given by this organization and others mentioned, according to the magazine, is being shipped in the form of money and supplies to Mrs Ruth Kiwi, a known member of the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance), a puppet organization created by the South Africans in Namibia and the president of the Red Cross of Namibia.

The official in charge of the Austrian organization recently was in the area to which the organization's "aid" is directed, specifically, in the area of Kavango, in Owamboland, in the vicinity of Runtu, where the refugees told him that they had been members of the Angolan counterrevolutionary bands. Runtu is a South African military base located in the zone held by the South African defense forces which have a radio station there that broadcasts in various languages, including Portuguese.

The AFRICA NEW magazine calls attention to the fact that the Austrian organization has shifted its activities from Owamboland to the bantustan of Kavangolandia with the intention of "avoiding terrorism" (in other words, the unjust war which racist South Africa continues to conduct against the Namibian people and SWAPO) although it is known that the training center of the mercenaries, initially located in Owamboland, was also transferred by the South Africans to Kavangolandia for the same reason.

The intention of these "charitable" organizations therefore is quite obvious: On the one hand, they want to help develop pro-South African propaganda in Namibia and in other places (South African radio has been reporting on the projects in its foreign service); on the other hand, they want to alleviate some of the suffering of the South African war by supplying direct material aid.

Although, with much good will, one might admit a certain degree of "ingenuousness" or "humanism" in the case of these "charitable" organizations, the same thing cannot be said about the government of a certain European country which gave a donation of \$50,000 to an organization of this kind, with the money being transferred to Windhoek as cover for the "charitable" propaganda being aimed at the African refugees.

The SWAPO representative in Austria, Hading Shongwa, was reported to have said that "this type of act is an unfriendly act toward SWAPO and the Namibian people." These disclosures cast light on another way in which the western countries provide official assistance to Pretoria; this method is a part of the current poisoning and misinformation drive which international capitalism is carrying out in concert and by all means against the People's Republic of Angola under the pretext of internationalist support for the liberation of the people of Namibia. (ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY])

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CSO: 4742/182

DELEGATION OF HIGH OFFICIALS VISITS UIGE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] A delegation of officials from the party and the government, consisting of Colonel Xieto, Lt Cols Orlog and Delfim de Castro, and Manuel Quarta "Punza," respectively, Party Political Bureau member, Party Central Committee members, and Party Provincial Committee coordinator, as well as Mauete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, recently visited work areas in the townships of Sanza Pombo, Quimbele, and Maquela do Zombo.

This trip was a part of the political, organizational, and military situation estimate now being prepared; in the townships visited, the group met with party, government, defense, and security agency leaders.

In the township of Quimbele, the Provincial Party Committee coordinator addressed the people and urged them to be more active in their participation in rural work activities.

The official recalled that vigilance must be stepped up in all sectors so as to preserve the gains of the people and to implement the guidelines issued by the Party and by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

On the other hand, the coordinators of the locality action committees, the political sectors, and the party cells stationed along the road linking Uige to Negage recently met at the headquarters of the Commandante Dangereux political sector under the direction of Damiao Santos, member, Executive Commission, Party Provincial Committee, representing its coordinator, Manuel Quarta "Punza."

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CSO: 4742/182

DIAMOND-PRODUCING LUNDA-NORTE PROVINCE SITUATION REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Fernando Bessa: "Redimensioning Trade in Lunda-Norte"]

[Text] Lunda-Norte, a province mainly involved in diamond mining, is a region which needs much help to normalize its life.

Traveling through its nine townships, Lunda-Norte presents to the visitor a picture in which the anachronism of an economy geared toward agricultural subsistence is paralleled by grandeur of mining operations.

In a region where the ministerial delegations are doomed to ostracism, with a reduced personnel force and without sufficient backup support to enable them to do a small portion of their gigantic work, activities not related to diamond mining add up to a situation of humiliating modesty.

The examples one could give are countless and the educational sector deserves special attention here because its schools do not have enough teachers and they are poorly equipped with teaching aids and furniture or they have almost nothing.

The need for reequipping the schools, providing teaching materials, and erecting buildings are matters which are so evident that there is no need for the officials to dwell on them. But they are quite forceful when they say that the education situation in Lunda-Norte is lamentable.

This fact is furthermore closely tied to the supply situation. The domestic trade organizations are operating under unsuitable conditions and this makes it impossible for all their service sectors to operate under the proper conditions.

Tight Supply Situation

With the exception of supplies provided through the Diamond Company of Angola to its workers, Lunda-Norte is getting its supplies through the agencies of the [Ministry of] Domestic Trade which do not meet the needs of the people, nor those of the agencies of other organizations.

It is as a matter of fact quite obvious that the people are not being properly taken care of by the agencies constituting Domestic Trade; they find themselves forced to engage in black market deals since they have no other opportunity of resolving this situation.

The agencies of Domestic Trade [Ministry] have the duty, for example, to supply the only hotel establishment in the province; under the control of the provincial EMPROTEL [expansion unknown], this establishment in Chitato has completely failed to provide the services for which it was built.

But it is not only EMPROTEL which is harmed by the poor handling of products under the responsibility of the provincial domestic trade agency. Hospitals, as we were able to see for ourselves, are particularly hard hit by the failure of these services.

The food supplied to the hospital in Dundo is notoriously deficient in nutrition and prevents the patients in the hospital from recovering during the time prescribed by the medical staff.

In-patients who have minor illnesses find themselves forced, after the treatment they receive there, to remain in the hospital bed for a second period of convalescence.

Regular Food Supplies Needed

To this detail we can add the poor conditions in which the agricultural and livestock sectors and especially the construction industry are now operating due to striking deficiencies in the food products available to them.

In this respect, the provincial commissariat, in a full meeting, adopted measures to correct these lamentable conditions. All of this however lacks planning so that the understaffed and insufficiently supplied agencies of Domestic Trade cannot resolve the situation.

In Lukapa, the food situation of the workers employed in the construction of the future provincial capital leaves the workers disappointed and dispirited because of the shortages to which they are doomed and because they are not getting enough food and assistance.

Agriculture Also in Trouble

On the other hand, in agriculture, the pilot experiments being conducted at the cotton plantation, in the township of Tchamutete, constitute an initiative which is particularly lacking in the indispensable supplies needed in the form of mechanical equipment and seeds which this pilot field requires in the necessary quantities.

With a program for the establishment of agricultural cooperatives which are already producing results but which are still confined to the areas bordering on the provincial seat, Chitato, the pilot experiment at the cotton plantation in Tchamutete, in a province such as Kwanza-Sul, constitutes the main source for the production of this important plant and this in turn would make it possible to redimension the cotton planting effort which used to be a source of the country's wealth.

However, the official in charge of the provincial agricultural delegation proved to be rather skeptical about the results that can be obtained for reasons relating to a similar situation that exists in the other sectors of the provincial government.

These are aspects which are quite manifest in Lunda-Norte. This is a region which must have government agencies that will have the proper support so that life may be returned to normal.

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TIGHTENING OF BLACK MARKET CONTROL URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The offensive against liberalism and disorganization, which has a permanent character, is an important weapon in the class struggle, a weapon which must be wielded with vigor by the working masses.

This powerful weapon, placed in the hands of the workers by the MPLA-Labor Party, will enable them vigorously to fight against certain reactionary sectors in our society which, through speculation, corruption, false flattery, subterfuge, and other practices seek to ride on the backs of the hard-working people to become a national bourgeoisie and to organize themselves as such.

Members of this reactionary sector, strategically placed in production centers, promote the embezzlement of necessary goods destined for the population not only with the intention of channeling them toward the black market but also, as we said before, to become rich and to destroy the gains of the working and peasant classes.

These individuals are perfectly organized in networks which are real mafias and, for the resale of these products, they employ many antisocial individuals and unemployed persons who loaf around in the urban centers.

The products which have been diverted are either sold in the so-called "hubby-help" markets, such as the ones at Cafunfo, Bangasumo, Corridas, and others, or they are shipped to the agricultural areas, where they are sold to the peasants at a tremendous profit that goes as high as 1,000 percent. When they are not sold, they are bartered for agricultural or livestock products at rates which are always disastrous for the peasants.

If one goes to one of those "hubby-help" markets, one can see for oneself how the speculators squeeze the workers dry. The prices charged today on these open-air markets and in these sales and resale outlets are three times as high as they should be.

A simple pack of cigarettes costs 150 Kwanzas, a small beer costs 150 Kwanzas, three pieces of candy cost 20 Kwanzas, five common white potatoes will cost 300 Kwanzas, and so on.

There is no doubt that speculation keeps becoming more and more shameless, more open, and requires strong measures.

While, on the one hand, punishment of these resale merchants is a step which is becoming more and more necessary, it is on the other hand urgent to take other kinds of measures. The first one is to set up a control system over the production and distribution setup. This is necessary because we believe that, in the port of Luanda, in the domestic trade warehouses and retail sales stores, many merchandise items are being diverted with the connivance of some workers; we must agree that many of these merchandise items reach illegal circuits from the production places themselves, even at the gates of the factories that turn them out. It is impossible for all these many tons of products to be diverted without the possibility of finding out where the bottleneck is.

Where does all the beer come from, all of the big and little bags of candy, the crackers and biscuits, the sugar, the fabrics, the potatoes, the meat and the eggs that can be purchased at these illegal markets? How can one find products there which cannot even be found in the authorized establishments?

It is true that the authorities should set up rigorous production and distribution control systems, etc. It is also necessary to set up a system which, without failure, will enable us to find out whether or not the merchandise was lost on the way. We recall, for example, that the fishing minister, in speaking on television, at a certain point said that the refrigerator trucks leave the fish packing plant to deliver their load to a certain province but that the shipment never gets there because it is diverted along the way. Now, situations such as these are unacceptable. Those responsible must be punished in an exemplary fashion the moment they are found out. This is precisely where the working masses, the workers and peasants, the students and soldiers and the entire people must participate. They must participate by specifically reporting any evident irregularity and sabotage, case by case. By doing this, they will effectively use the weapons which the party gave them for the defense of their rights, for the defense of their bread, of their wages, and for the defense of the sacred ideas for which so many Angolans gave and continue to give their lives on the battlefronts, facing the racist South African enemy.

The offensive against liberalism and disorganization is a weapon. But like any weapon, it works only when it actually fires. This weapon must be fired by denouncing all those who attack the revolution through these practices. The weapon must be fired so that the year of economic organization and popular vigilance may become reality which we all want to see taking shape.

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CSO: 4742/182

CONSTRUCTION FIRMS ORDERED TO SUBMIT PLANS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] An official letter from the office of Construction Minister Manuel Manguera, under No 002/82, states that all private and foreign enterprises, which are involved in civil engineering construction work in the People's Republic of Angola, in the public works and social sector, must submit, to the planning office of the Construction Ministry, the respective detailed construction and assembly plans, accompanied by pertinent reports as to requirements for construction materials, especially cement.

Regarding enterprises operating under contract with government agencies, the plans of the respective agencies must be observed. For the other enterprises, the respective plans will have to be reviewed in turn by the provincial commissariat in the area where the companies operate.

On the other hand, the plans mentioned above must be received by 31 January without fail; if this requirement is not complied with, the required materials will not be supplied.

It should be noted that this step is a part of the effort required to keep tabs on the activities of the enterprises in this sector, both domestic and foreign, as well as the private capacity existing in the country, through control over the production and distribution of construction materials.

The Construction Ministry at this time is drafting a plan for the distribution of cement and other basic construction materials and it is therefore urgent to prepare an estimate of the requirements of the private and foreign enterprises which are operating in the country; it has become necessary to set up a temporary system under which one can check on the real output volume as well as on the number and size of the work projects in progress or on the drawing board.

In view of this, it is considered necessary to draft this order since there is as yet no regulation in force governing the operations of these companies.

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CSO: 4742/182

BRIEFS

DECREE CONCERNING HOTEL INDUSTRY--The juridical department of the Ministry of Justice recently published in DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, No 2/2, 19 November 1981, Series I, an executive decree issued by the Ministry of Home Trade providing for the utilization of private enterprise in hotel, restaurant and similar industries. The decree, No 42/81, foresees the possibility that small hotels, restaurants and like establishments may be placed in the hands of private individuals so that state companies may devote their efforts to large and medium-size establishments. According to the preamble of the executive decree, this measure is necessary as an aid in carrying out the basic objectives of the Five-Year Economic-Social Development Plan for the period 1981-1985, as defined by the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. For this purpose and again in accordance with the executive decree, the National Directorate of Tourism and Hotels will classify the establishments in question, keeping in mind the characteristics of each province. In keeping with the terms of Article 4 of the executive decree, all interested parties should apply to the national director of tourism and hotels for permission to participate in this plan. Meanwhile, at an opportune time, EMPROTEIS [Hotel Industry Association] will publish a list of the establishments eligible for private enterprise management. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jan 82 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4742/171

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VATICAN--Equatorial Guinea and the Holy See (Vatican) have established diplomatic relations at Embassy level. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3364, 25 Jan 82 p 270

CSO: 4700/652

JAWARA'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3364, 25 Jan 82 pp 270-271

[Text]

In the course of his New Year message to the nation President Sir Dawda Jawara said:

"Obviously 1981 will indelibly go down on record as the year of the greatest disaster and retrogression in the history of The Gambia. Never before did the people of this country witness such extensive criminal activities, violence and general lawlessness as the events which accompanied the abortive attempt of July 30 to overthrow the constitutional government.

"1982 should therefore be a year of National Reconstruction.

"In my address to the nation on August 14 last year, I drew attention to the considerable damage that had been wreaked upon our beloved country . . . and the great suffering brought upon us. I wish today to outline my government's efforts so far to tackle the great task of national reconstruction.

"Before I go any further, however, I should mention that the records established the loss of about 500 lives, i.e. excluding missing persons, as a result of the disturbances. I therefore wish to express, once again, my personal sympathy and that of my family and government to the families of those innocent people who died in the senseless violence that was unleashed on the citizenry of The Gambia during those traumatic days by irresponsible, power hungry elements who had no regard for the law of the land.

"None of us will easily forget the very sad events of the 30th of July. At the same time, however, we must embark upon the task of national reconstruction and also take appropriate steps to ensure that there will be no recurrence. The first step taken in this direction was to defeat the evil forces and to restore law and order, and this was done almost immediately and with commendable success and gallantry.

"To be able to tackle the task of national reconstruction, it was necessary first of all to assess the damage that had been done.

"In the public sector, buildings had been damaged and equipment and vehicles severely damaged or destroyed and the total loss was estimated between D3m. and D5m. These include government offices, quarters, radio transmitters, telephone equipment and pool and departmental cars.

"In addition it was estimated that as a result of the disruption in trade and the damage done to private businesses, government revenues from custom duties and income tax would fall by some 20m dalasis. To this must be added the loss of revenue as a result of cancellation of bookings by tourists in respect of the current tourist season.

"The special security measures in force are also a direct result of the events of the 30th July and, expensive as they are, they too will

be of great cost to government. So will be the cost of the maintenance and trial of the people arrested as a result of the disturbances.

"Other costs to be met by government are in the form of compensation, gratuities and *honoraria*. While these payments have to be mentioned together with other costs, there is no doubt that they are well deserved. Indeed, my only regret is that they could not have been more generous.

"In the light of the foregoing, fellow Gambians, indications are that the total cost to government would be colossal and cannot be accurately assessed even at this stage.

"The losses incurred in the private sector were likewise, considerable. The initial assessment by the Chamber of Commerce of the damage done in this sector was valued at D42m. For a small country like ours, with a relatively underdeveloped economy this is a considerable amount. It includes the loss of stocks held and the damage done to buildings and equipment. Most of this loss was due to looting and malicious damage to property through arson or other criminal acts.

"The damage done to our good name and image and that of our dear country, a people and country renowned for their long history of peacefulness and respect for law and order, was equally great."

MINISTER ON FIVE-YEAR PLAN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3364, 25 Jan 82 p 271

[Text]

Submitting the Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development to the House of Representatives the Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development, Dr. Momodou Manneh, said the occasion could not have come at a more auspicious and historic juncture, following the ratification of the Treaty setting up the Senegambian Confederation.

"Whereas hitherto both countries incurred considerable losses by way of developmental opportunities foregone", Dr. Manneh said, "in terms of scale and space (and given goodwill on both sides) the development potential of the two countries will be greater and our economic and political future assured".

The Gambia, he said, remained committed to the principles of freedom, and democracy and to achievement of economic growth with equity and welfare. This commitment, he told the House, had been strengthened further by the events of 30th July.

The fundamental goals and objectives of national development the minister said, had been outlined in the First National Development Plan. The Plan, he added also initiated a comprehensive and intensive development effort aimed at the transformation of our economy — from low levels of output and income, dependence on export of one crop (groundnut) and a large external assistance to support the development efforts to a diversified, progressively more self-reliant economy capable of sustained economic and social

progress through development and efficient use of its own natural and human resources.

He assured Members that the Second Plan would continue the development effort within the overall framework of these goals and objectives. He said that it envisaged, however, a major shift in priorities, from the physical infrastructure sectors to directly productive sectors, particularly agriculture which has been given top priority.

Dr. Manneh said that the Plan also placed emphasis on programmes such as primary health care, primary education, rural water supply (wells), and on low cost, site and service housing.

"Development expenditure is projected to total D475m. during the Plan period the Minister said. This was D50m. higher than the figure of D425m. in the Plan document circulated to Members because of additions relating to national security, energy and water, housing and urban development and to The Gambia bridge/barrage project — a regional project to be executed under the auspices of the OMVG.

During the debate the Minister of Finance and Trade, Mr. Sackon Sabally said that as from January, 1982, government had decided to increase the salaries of civil servants. Those in Grades 3 to 12, he said, would have 15 per cent added on to their salaries, and 10 per cent across the board on the salaries of officers from Grades 13 upwards.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1981 DETAILED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Exports from Guinea-Bissau during the first half of 1981 came to 270.3 million pesos; this is an increase of 142 million pesos compared to 1980, according to BOLETIM MENSAL DO COMERCIO EXTERNO, published by the Directorate General of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning.

Maritime products took first place in the country's exports with a figure of 133.2 million pesos. Next come agricultural products, totaling 94.3 million and industrial products and wood products with 31.1 and 19.4 million pesos, respectively.

The largest export volume was handled in January when receipts came to 89.6 million pesos and the smallest volume was recorded in March, when receipts came only to 26 million.

The country's biggest customer during 1981 was Spain, followed by Portugal and the countries of the European Community on the old continent. In Africa, the country's best customer was the neighboring Republic of Senegal; in Asia, all exports went to the PRC, worth 26,963,000 pesos.

Imports during the first half of 1981 came to 1,016,163 contos. Food products took first place, followed by processed products (intended for industry and family consumption) and supplies for industry, commerce, the crafts, and administration.

Portugal is by far the country's biggest supplier, followed by Switzerland. In Africa, we have Senegal, in Asia we have China, and in America we have the United States and Brazil.

The country's balance of trade this year showed an enormous deficit with all countries with whom we have trade relations, with the exception of Spain, where the country's balance of trade was highly positive.

5058

CSO:4742/178

BRIEFS

BREAD SHORTAGE SOLVED--The problem of the bread shortage, which had made itself felt throughout the land, practically since October of last year, was resolved, starting this week, with the arrival on 5 January of about 11,840 50-kg bags of wheat flour (592 t) from Lisbon. The flour was immediately distributed on the following day after the arrival of the vessel "Cabo-Bojador" to all of the bread bakeries in the capital; each bakery received 100 bags. Later on, distribution will be handled in accordance with the plan to be drafted by the Directorate of Distribution and Sales, Ministry of Commerce, Fishing and Crafts. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 2] 5058

MEMBERSHIP IN ISLAMIC COUNCIL--Guinea-Bissau was recently asked to supply the second vice president of the office of the executive committee, African Council for Islamic Coordination. The election was held during the second meeting of that body in Dakar during the last days of December. The country will be represented by comrade Lamine Haidara, director-general of legal, consular, and Islamic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The organization's president is the Senegalese Moustapha Cisse. This agency was established in 1976 by the International Islamic League with headquarters in Saudi Arabia for the purpose of coordinating activities in various African countries; its mission is to provide assistance for activities of a social character, such as the construction of schools, hospitals, and mosques. The Islamic Council also grants study scholarships. The countries participate in this meeting in Dakar in response to an invitation from the President of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, addressed to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Brig Cmdr Joao Bernardo Vieira. About 15 African and Arab countries will attend the meeting [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 2] 5058

PORTUGUESE LINE OF CREDIT--The General Deposit Fund of Portugal will be able to increase from \$4 million to \$6 million the amount of the line of credit recently granted to Guinea-Bissau as part of an agreement. Comrade Abrantes Lopes, director of the BNG (National Bank of Guinea-Bissau) has been in Lisbon since Wednesday for the purpose of taking up this question with the officials of the General Deposit Fund. The official will also establish contact with Portuguese correspondents of the BNG following a visit to Portugal some time ago by the comrade minister-governor of that banking institution. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Jan 82 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4742/178

RADIOCAST REFLECTS CRITICISM OF FLAWS IN DEMOCRACY

Paris POLITIQUE AFRICAINE in French No 3, Sep 81 pp 44-54

[Interpretation of "The Little Tale of Nalewe Kpingbin Tiecoroba," an Ivorian National Radiobroadcasting Station program]

[Text] Revolution: This is a word that perfectly describes what the Ivory Coast has been going through for several months, but revolution in the traditional sense, not a radical change starting at the grass-roots level; rather, tangible changes decided upon at the top in order to consolidate the government in power.

In the recent history of the Ivory Coast, 1980 will be the year of democracy. In fact, on 12 June 1980, presided over by the chief of state, a National Council expanded to include members of government and representatives of all the socioeconomic groups in the nation¹ met: "We must get the train of democracy back on the track because it has come off the rails somewhere," President Felix Houphouet-Boigny said on that occasion (see FRATERNITE-MATIN, 13 June 1980, p 19). Putting the train of democracy on a siding had a very precise meaning. The man who has always preferred injustice to disorder saw the gesture as an excellent means of "fighting the tribalism or particularism of each region." And he added: "To that effect, we envisaged the drafting of a national list for the election of deputies to the National Assembly so that every member of Parliament would not see himself as the representative of a given ethnic group or region, but of the nation as a whole. We believe that this way of viewing things and of acting has had the best results" (ANTHOLOGIE, II, p 1041).

From the Fifth Congress, which applauded this presidential clairvoyance, to the Seventh, which has just announced a change amidst stability by doing away with the national list, one can assume that ways of thinking have evolved because henceforth, emphasis is placed on the political maturity of the people, who would be sufficiently prepared to make the right choice.

The National Council meeting of June 1980 therefore decided that the people (and not the Political Bureau and its head) will elect the secretaries general of the party subsections, deputies and mayors. The people, who for 20 years have had their representatives in the National Assembly imposed on them, are now suddenly thrust into the limelight.

The press, that marvelous instrument of spreading the government's slogans, is even freed from the constraints of self-censorship. But is this not within the limits

of democracy within a single party? "The press of the Ivory Coast can criticize. We accept criticism from the foreign press without a word, so why then would we reject that of the national press? Freedom is therefore total. However, we want constructive criticism, not Western-type criticisms -- that is, criticism for its own sake" (FRATERNITE-MATIN, 3 October 1980, p 15). "Total freedom?" Now that is in fact a revolutionary statement by the chief of state!

Taking the government at its word, certain members of the press decided to change their tone. But if a critical discourse is formulated with impunity, despite its virulence and accuracy, the fact is that it has not shaken the foundations of power, for under any kind of a regime, all freedom is closely watched freedom.

To illustrate this manifestation of the freedom of the press, we have chosen a program of the National Radiobroadcasting Station, "The Little Tale of Nalewe Kpingbin Tiecoroba," heard every Monday at 2300 hours. This fictional broadcast, produced and directed by a government newsman, is for the purpose of criticizing society through various current issues. The program of Monday, 13 October 1980, we recorded directly, without knowing ahead of time either the topic or the contents. It fits perfectly into the framework of an analysis of the relationship of domination that government employees have with the "good peasants." A government employee, the journalist who wrote the program also wishes to defend the rights and prerogatives of the peasant. But far from taking the government's part, he turns its own weapon against it.

On 12 October, the people of the Ivory Coast were to go to the voting booths for the presidential elections. On the following day, FRATERNITE-MATIN reported that the people had reelected Felix Houphouet-Boigny president of the republic, with 99.98 percent of all votes cast. At 2300 hours that evening, choosing the presidential and legislative elections in a village as his topic, the journalist raised questions having to do with democracy. In a fictitious republic, he placed the president of the republic, the deputy from the village, the village chief and a rebellious "good peasant" who could remain silent no longer.

The political interest of the broadcast is obvious, but it also has a cultural interest that contributes greatly to its success among Ivorians. The use of national languages in the construction of the characters' names reveals an admirable use of imagination, whence the idea of nation emerges even stronger. The title of the program refers to three major Ivorian languages: "Nalewe" is from Senoufo, "Kpingbin" is from Baoule and "Tiecoroba" from Dioula (that is, Bambara or Malinke). The three words are synonyms and mean "old." The tale of Nalewe Kpingbin Tiecoroba is therefore the little story of the old man.

The peasant's name, "Adjibayi N'tessetougou," is made up of a proper name taken from the Krou linguistic group in the western Ivory Coast, "Adjibayi," and a very colorful expression, "N'tessetougou," which in Dioula means "I can't stand it any longer" or "I can't take it any more." "Adjibayi N'tessetougou" is therefore "Adjibayi I Can't Stand It Any Longer," a name expressing the idea of rebellion and already revealing the nature of the character. One expects him to question, with a flood of irrepressible words, the domination he has endured for years.

"Sagadjigui Bapolo" is the name of the president of the republic. The two words are also synonyms and each mean "ram," the first being a Dioula word and the second a Senoufo term. This name refers to one of the attributes of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, called "the ram." In fact, in Baoule, Houphouet-Boigny means "Houphouet the Ram" (Boigny = ram).

"Nanan Dadie" means the chief or king (nanan) Dadie (proper name of the Akan group).

Finally, "Kouassi Kasse" (the deputy) is made up of a last name and a Baoule first name.

After this brief presentation of the main actors in the story that the journalist is going to tell, we are now going to present it to the reader in its entirety, in the hope that this written "rebroadcast" will not displease the author. We shall then analyze this retranscribed oral speech. This approach has the advantage of allowing complete freedom for the reader, who, in possession of the complete text, can then disagree with or complete our own interpretation.

The following is therefore the text of the broadcast of 13 October 1980, with all it implies with regard to difficulties inherent in the transcription of oral discourse in one language and sprinkled with expressions and turns of phrase taken from another.²

What Will Tomorrow Bring?

The narrator (journalist, emcee): Since 1960, Adjibayi N'tessetougou has been paying for his membership in the PDK (Konondala³ Democratic Party), the country's only party. Since that time, he has been a full party member.

For 20 years, Kouassi Kasse, deputy and, at the same time, secretary general of the PDK subsection, has promised everything within the PDK, but actually, nothing very important has been done in the subprefecture: one school with six classrooms and a clinic! One has to admit that that is not spectacular in 20 years! Adjibayi N'tessetougou is not happy; they want him to vote for Sagadjigui Bapolo.

For 19 years, Adjibayi has voted for Sagadjigui Bapolo, the only candidate of the only party in the Democratic Republic of Konondala, the PDK. The 20th time, Adjibayi refuses to vote.

Musical Interlude, Choral Music

Narrator: Adjibayi N'tessetougou no longer wants to vote. He leaves the village early in the morning for his coffee, cacao and cotton crops. Those who got up a little later could no longer vanish. Oh, no! The subprefect's guards have barred all the paths to the fields: Everyone must vote! Adjibayi left his hut for his crops at the first cock's crow. But wait a minute! One villager who woke up at the same time as Adjibayi N'tessetougou, well, that villager noticed Adjibayi N'tessetougou on the path to his fields. Well, well, well, well! You know, in the village there, well, a lot of people are jealous of Adjibayi N'tessetougou. And he does have money! Because Adjibayi N'tessetougou is a hard worker and his crops bring in a lot of money every time he harvests them.

The villager who saw him leave for the fields tells those who are jealous of him, and that villager -- well, you could have expected it -- that villager went to tell the village chief, Nanan Dadie. Well, well, well! He went to tell on Adjibayi to Nanan Dadie. Oh, oh! Nanan Dadie is not happy at all! How could one of his people refuse to vote for Sagadjigui, Sagadjigui Bapolo, the PDK's only candidate for the past 19 years?

He calls the village deputy, Kouassi Kasse, and tells him that a villager has just refused to vote.

Musical Interlude, Choral Music

Narrator: Deputy Kouassi Kasse is truly angry; he flies into a rage.

Deputy: But that Adjibayi N'tessetougou is crazy! Why does he refuse to do his duty like every other Konondala citizen? Go get Adjibayi N'tessetougou for me! What's come over him? He's gone mad, right? He will see! I am not deputy in the Assembly of the people of Betadougou⁴ for nothing!

Narrator: As you can see, ladies and gentlemen, the village chief himself is afraid now! Can you believe it! Nanan Dadie is afraid. Kouassi Kasse is still deputy; he still can do many, many things.

They arrived with Adjibayi just when they were closing the polls. Well, that means that Adjibayi N'tessetougou did not vote! Deputy Kouassi Kasse lectures him, threatens him.

Deputy: You scum! You lousy wretch! You peasant! Why didn't you vote? Well? Why didn't you vote? Tell me why, or else I'm going to break you in two so you will remember my name: Kouassi Kasse! So what do you think of that, you old peasant?

Narrator: Adjibayi is going to answer him for sure, you'll see! After all, democracy everywhere, democracy in this country too, democracy in the village, democracy in the fields! Well, Adjibayi will answer him for sure. The deputy has spoken and the deputy forgot that there is democracy everywhere now!

Adjibayi (with a rural accent): Well, Mr Deputy, I ain't afeared uh you! I used tuh be afeared uh you, but now, don't you fergit there's democracy ever'where! Ever'body kin be a deputy like yerself. Who d'yuh think I am, Mr Deputy Kouassi Kasse? I'm speakin' tuh you!

Narrator (in a low voice): Oh boy oh boy oh boy! Mr Deputy Kouassi Kasse gets mad. He tries to hit Adjibayi; he tries to slap him! In 19 years, no one has ever spoken to him like that, to him, the deputy! But the village chief, Dadie, intervenes and the whole thing is dropped until the next day.

Musical Interlude, Choral Music

Narrator: As soon as dawn breaks the next day, Adjibayi is on the way to his fields. After all! Lectures on voting were a waste of time for him! He is on

his way to the fields when, in the middle of the road, Chief Dadie's "nandjiminan"⁵ stop him and take him under the palaver tree. There, when the sun is blazing on the horizon, when all the local notables are gathered together under the palaver tree, Chief Dadie talks to Adjibayi.

Nanan Dadie: A-dji-ba-yi! A-dji-ba-yi! Will you stop "rubbing my face in the dirt"?⁶ Adjibayi! Adjibayi! Listen, pay attention! Hey, there! Adjibayi, when you go to the village of the bats, what do you do, huh, Adjibayi? You have to sit just like they do. Oh, Adjibayi, you are stubborn, stubborn, stubborn.

Narrator: Then, when Deputy Kouassi Kasse gets all heated up, the local notables hold him back.

Deputy: Let me go! Let me go! Let me crush that peasant, that poor old peasant, that poor louse! Let me get at him! I'm going to kill him!

Narrator: He gets out his pistol.

Deputy: Let me kill him! Yes, after all! Parliamentary immunity still protects me! I'm going to kill him right here and now, even if there are elections in November! I am still a deputy and I can still kill him!

Narrator: Well, well, well, well! What do you think of that! And he keeps going.

Deputy: Let me kill that dog!

Narrator: Uh oh! Adjibayi is not happy, is he? Let's see now.

Adjibayi: Oh really! Mr deputy dog herself! Who d'yuh think you are? Yer a dog yerself. Mr Deputy, you fergot that democracy is ever'where, huh? An' even if they let yuh go, you cain't kill me! You cain't kill me anyway. Yer a cannidate and yer gonna kill someone? An' who's agonna elect yuh now? You got some way tuh kill me? Well, git at it!

Narrator: And you know, when Adjibayi spoke like that, they let the deputy go and indeed, he could not kill Adjibayi because he is a candidate. Ah! A tchoueke!⁷ Kasse realized that he could not commit such a stupid mistake.

Musical Interlude, Choral Music

Narrator: Deputy Kouassi Kasse realizes that he cannot allow himself to kill anyone now because he is a candidate in the legislative elections in November. Aha! Adjibayi N'tessetougou took it upon himself to remind him of it.

Chief Nanan Dadie: A-dji-ba-yi! A-dji-ba-yi!

Adjibayi: Yes, Chefou (chief).

Chief: Tell me, Adjibayi, tell me why you did not vote yesterday. Tell me and tell me quickly, or else I am going to get angry too. And you who have been with me in the village for so long, you know what I am capable of. Adjibayi, remember also that I do not sell any political post. Among us villagers, we know who is capable of what.

Adjibayi: Yessir, yessir, I understand, Chief. If it was just for that deputy there, I wouldn't say a word, but since it's you, I will answer.

Here it is. I say, well, I know right away I have to explain it to you, chief. I didn't vote 'cause that is not important for me. Yep, if I vote or not, Sagadjigui Bapolo will be elected, even if I don't vote. He is the only candidate of the only party of Konondala.

Chief: You imbecile! If all the voters did that, then where would we be? If all the voters did like you, Adjibayi, huh? Then who would vote?

Abdjibayi: But Chief, not all the voters can do like me. I've been voting for Sagadjigui Bapolo for 19 years and there are some who have never even voted once.

Musical Interlude, Choral Music

Adjibayi: Well, today, I, Adjibayi N'tessetougou, I'm gonna tell you what I think. You know that since independence, no matter what Sagadjigui Bapolo says, the others do that. Whether he said so or didn't say so, the others do that because they also know what the White paper is.

But me, I'm gonna tell you ever'thin today because since independence, they've bin trickin' us, even our own black brothers! They cheat us, and there you have it.

They tell us to pay for that PDK card over there, and now it costs 1,000 francs. Well, since independence, our Black brothers have bin learnin' from the Whites, directors, deputies, ministers, all of them cheat us. Anyway, all that money we pay ever' year for the PDK, where does it go? Chief, do you know where? No! Well, gentlemen, let's be serious! We're no longer on the eve of political independence. No, not at all! The Konondala people are now mature. President Sagadjigui Bapolo said it himself one day, that the Konondala people are mature. Well, then, you can see! I'm not refusing to vote for Sagadjigui Bapolo, the only candidate of the only party in Konondala, but I want a change, a radical change in thinking of all the Konondala people because they are all rotten! Nobody is educated, they are all crazy, everybody has sold out, everybody is corrupt. Money has ruined everybody in the Democratic Republic of Konondala.

Well, I went to Betadougou to see my son who is a legal clerk there, and that is when the president of the Republic of Konondala took measures. At the time, they talked about the spirit of 28 July 1887.⁸ Well, I realized that those people didn't give a hang about the spirit of 28 July. Now, listen! The people never give a hang about the measures taken by the president of the Republic of Konondala. No, sir! That's what I've seen: Directors, ministers or deputies, it's all the same. The directors of government companies, they just steal the company's money. School directors steal the money from the kids' parents. It's the same everywhere. They say they're going to build a school and all the parents pay and pay for that. In the end, they don't build any school, no school is built and where does that money go?

Any doctor that graduates from the National University of Betadougou, well, as for him, as soon as he graduates, he opens up a private clinic where all the medicine that's supposed to go to the public hospital where he works is sent.

And what does he do in that private hospital? Abortions, that's what! O djoueke!⁹ That's not what the president of the Democratic Republic of Konondala wants!

Drivers can kill as many men as they want, especially when they have tons and tons of money to corrupt the courts. And right away, justice loses its meaning: A m'a ye sa!¹⁰ And that's not all. After the spirit of 28 July 1887, I think society in the Republic of Konondala is rotten. Yessir! And I think everything has to change. I'm not the first one to say so. The commander in chief of the Democratic Republic of Konondala already said so, President Sagadjigui Bapolo. And you understand me. I think President Bapolo has to apply the measures he announced strictly. Yes, he said:¹¹ "Henceforth, nothing will be as it was before because the Konondalan people have grown up. Those who violate the law will be punished. Everything has to change, even those White apprentice mechanics who pass for engineers in our country will be driven out. They steal from us. They are looting us!" Indeed, those measures have to be applied.

And if President Sagadjigui applies the decisions announced, I will vote for him.

Chief: But Adjibayi, you are too late. It is useless; they already voted for the president of the Republic of Konondala and he received 999.99 percent.

Adjibayi: Well, then, Chief, no harm has been done, right?

Narrator: What will tomorrow bring? Ladies and gentlemen, the little tale of Nalewe Kpingbin Tiecoroba for this evening is over.

Doh Ouattara

One could go on and on about such a program because it provides a rather complete picture of the current political problems. The review with Adjibayi is realistic enough. But rather than to take up every point mentioned, we think it is more pertinent to go over the portrait of each of the characters, emphasizing their respective political positions.

Nanan Dadie is the conformist. His way of cooperating is simply to submit to the current government: "When you go to the village of the bats, what do you do? You have to sit just like they do!" he advises the rebellious Adjibayi. In the village, the deputy represents modern law; one must therefore conform to what he demands. Neither a fervent militant nor a narrow partisan nor a bitter dissident, Nanan Dadie wants peace to reign in his village. Therefore, he tries to reconcile the irreconcilable. Thanks to this realism, the chief never appears to be detestable. On the contrary, like all traditional chiefs, he has wise words to say because they are well thought-out.

Deputy Kouassi Kasse represents the government in all its insolence. Hanging on to power as if obsessed by it, he finally ends up deaf to the new slogans. Sagadjigui launches the democratic watchword that finally confronts him. He is the man of power, the one who can always do what he wants, and nothing will ever change him a whit. This is a very realistic portrait of the confusion of many deputies who reject any change not benefiting them.

Adjibayi is the principal accuser to whom the narrator lends most of his critical remarks about society and Sagadjigui Bapolo. Here, two attitudes coexist that express the journalist's reticence, for today, in the Democratic Republic of Konondala, deputies, company directors, ministers, everyone is subject to criticism and criticized, with the exception of Sagadjigui the president. So what is one to do? Taking the government at its word and taking shelter behind democracy, the narrator risks a few remarks, including doubt about the very high percentage of vote for Sagadjigui in the presidential elections. "Well then, Chief, no harm has been done, right?" This is, in fact, his way of expressing doubt.

But before reaching this point, the criticism becomes more intelligent and more caustic. Adjibayi refuses to vote for Sagadjigui and says so. What sacrilege! Why? The reasons given are subtle: One does not question what Sagadjigui says officially, for the ram is always right. But more cleverly, he is told: "Do what you say, apply what you proclaim, turn your ideal discourse into a real discourse." This criticism can be considered as a criticism within the system which it does not question. It only wants the system to resolve its own contradictions in order to become more perfect. Despite all that he proclaims in his speeches, fun is made of Sagadjigui's decisions, for he takes no radical action. The narrator has him say: "Henceforth, nothing will be as it was before. Those who violate the law will be punished." FRATERNITE-MATIN notes sadly that in the Ivory Coast, they "pardon when they should punish (and) absolve when penitence is done" (2 October 1980, p 11). In the final analysis, is impunity not one of the evils undermining Ivorian society? And how can one explain why Sagadjigui, who has so much prestige and to whom so much power is given, shows so much laxity? On what strategy is this permissive policy based? What are its underlying reasons?

After bringing up so many unavoidable questions, Adjibayi, who does not want to look more revolutionary than he actually is, finally comes around by saying: "And if President Sagadjigui applies the decisions announced, I will vote for him." This enables him to avoid a lot of trouble, even if he is too late to vote, because he has openly announced his willingness to do so. Finally, everything goes back to normal, although the fundamental questions remain.

In this broadcast, the farmer is given very great qualities, whence his perspicacity in the face of the real problems of society. Insults such as: "You scum! You lousy wretch! You peasant! Poor old peasant! You dog!" from Deputy Kouassi Kasse are only there to heighten the image of the honest and hard-working farmer brilliantly portrayed by the narrator.

An official concerned about the farmers' interests -- that is, the greatest number of people -- is, in fact, how the journalist-narrator is presented. Is this not also a lesson in good political conduct that he is thereby giving indirectly to all his colleagues? The advent of democracy, which announces freedom of expression, should logically lead to a new race of Ivorians no longer satisfied with "statements of principle" that are in contrast with "real behavior," as Felix Houphouet-Boigny so rightly said (ANTHOLOGIE, IV, p 1898).

FOOTNOTES

1. Statutory members of the National Council include the members of the Political Bureau, members of the administrative board and the secretaries general of the party subsections.
2. We are referring to a typically Ivorian way of speaking French, to those very colorful expressions invented by the "illiterates" who are forced to express themselves in a foreign language imposed on them since colonization. In the text of the broadcast, one will find expressions that might confuse non-Ivorians and whose translation into correct French -- the French of France, as Fanon would say -- is necessary.
3. Konondala: a word made up of "Konon" (a proper name in Senoufo) and "dala," which means "court" in Senoufo. "Konondala" is therefore the court of Konon or the country of Konon.
4. Betadougou: a Dioula word meaning the city of everyone. This is undoubtedly a word used to describe the capital, perceived as the city of everyone.
5. Nandjiminan: a Dioula word meaning "sponger" or "parasite."
6. "Rubbing my face in the dirt": an expression translated directly from the Baoule ("Goua n'gnounou asse"), meaning "shaming me."
7. "A tchoueke": an expression meaning a crushing failure.
8. Reference to the spirit of 20 July 1977 (fight against corruption decided upon at the National Council meeting of 18 July 1977 and followed by a major Cabinet shakeup).
9. "A djoueke": an expression meaning a crushing failure. The same expression as "A tchoueke."
10. "A m'a ye sa": a Dioula expression which we would render as "Did you see that!"
11. This is not a quote taken from any speech, but phrases thought up by the writer. What is both striking and amusing is the imitation of the voice of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, whom everyone likes to imitate for fun. It is particularly well done here; it is as if President Houphouet himself were speaking.

11,464

CSO: 4719/460

ENERGY PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN, COMPLETED IN 1981

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 10 Jan 82 pp 21-22

[Text] Work on the first phase of the north-central network, which will bring energy from Cahora Bassa to Mocuba and later on Nampula, Pemba, and Montepuez, among other important agricultural, industrial and mining development centers, continued in the electric energy field during 1981. Parallel to that, various other projects of great importance to the development of the benefitting regions were continued or were completed throughout the country.

Regarding the north-central line, work on the first phase of the project continued normally throughout 1981; completion is anticipated by the end of the current year. This first phase consists of the construction of the 220-kv line between Cahora Bassa and Mocuba; the cost was budgeted at 4 million contos.

Concerning this first phase of the project, the line layout has already been completed between Songo and Tete on about 200 km, in other words, 70 percent of the Tete--Caia section which is expected to be completed within two months. Between Caia and Nicuadala, the line has been completed to the extent of 20 percent.

Concerning the substations at Tete, Caia, Quelimane, and Mocuba, civil engineering construction work should on the average be completed over the next 2 months. The assembly of the steel structures for these installations has already been started at Tete and Caia.

Regarding the second phase of the project, which consists of the Mocuba--Nampula section, likewise with 200 kv, the construction contract was also signed in April 1980 but it has not yet fully taken effect due to the delay in the payment of the initial amounts involved in the contract.

International bidding competition was also completed for the third phase of the project which comprises the Caia--Luabo--Marromeu section; the contract should be signed during this month.

As far as the fourth phase is concerned--comprising the Alto Molocue--Curue--Cuamba, Nampula--Angoche, and Nampula--Pemba--Montepuez, the international bidding competition was opened on 1 November.

Other Projects

Without trying to present a complete survey of all of the projects initiated or completed during 1981 by Electricity of Mozambique, we must mention here the most important undertakings which will give us an idea of the dynamics of this sector.

Near Lichinga, in Niassa, construction was started, in cooperation with Norway, on the first phase of the vast program of hydroelectric power plants of that type; the purpose is to bring energy to those areas which the national grid will have difficulty in reaching.

The enlargement of the Nacala power plant was completed in the province of Nampula in cooperation with Holland and work is continued on the 110-kv Monapo--Nacala--Nampula line in cooperation with the GDR. This line, whose completion is expected by the end of this year, will, during the first phase, bring energy from Nacala to Nampula and later on, in the opposite direction, when energy from Cahora Bassa reaches that provincial capital.

Work was also continued on the construction of a 33-kv line between Quelimane and Licuare with a view to improving the utilization of the capacity of the power plant in the capital of Zambezia.

Work on the expansion of the urban grid was done in the city of Beira; the section station for the purpose of supplying the fishing port was built; a new transformer station was built at the 25 June school and power was supplied to the residential district of Povoá.

Work was also continued on the construction of the 33-kv lines to supply the cashew and parquet flooring factories in Inhambane, while work was done in Chokwe to supply the pumping station for the irrigation project in the Limpopo Valley.

In Tete, power was supplied to the airport, to the new energy and mining school, and to the new Chipanga 11 mine.

Among other projects carried out in various parts of the country we must mention the continuation of construction on a 60-kv line which will link Maputo to Xinavane, to reinforce the current one, as well as the expansion of the urban grid in the country's capital, the improvement of the existing network in some residential districts, and the development of the plans, the opening of bidding competition, and the awarding of contracts for the 110-kv line between Maputo, Lionde, Xai-Xai and Massingir, whose construction will be started this month.

5058

CSO: 4742/178

BRIEFS

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--During the recent national seminar for the adjustment of the process of admission of members of the Mozambican Youth Organization, the invited delegations of the FDJ (Free German Youth) of the GDR and the Leninist Komsomol of the USSR passed on their experiences which were carefully listened to by the participants. Vitali Gudimenko, advisor of the Leninist Komsomol and head of the Soviet delegation participating in the work of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] seminar, reported that using the youth organization's membership card in his country distinguishes the bearer from the rest of the young people. In his remarks, Vitali Gudimenko stated that no youngster can be admitted to the Leninist Komsomol without having gone through the base organization, participating in the activities of the collective, carrying out the assignments given by the Komsomol. The youngster must have the first course in social-political activities through actual work. "Membership dues are an important source of the budget of the Leninist Komsomol. Regular payment of membership dues is an indication of the high level of political maturity, discipline, and organization of Soviet youth." [Excerpt] Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Dec 81 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4742/178

VILLAGERS DISPLACED BY DAM NOT YET RESETTLED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jan 82 pp 1, 21

[Article by Abdullahi Idris]

[Text]

THE resettlement of villagers displaced at the site of the multi-million Naira Kiri Dam in Gongola State is yet to be effectively carried out by the dam authority.

Investigation by the New Nigerian revealed that about 2,000 people affected are yet to be resettled or compensated.

However, almost all the villagers in Kiri, Talum, Banjiram and other affected villages who initially refused to move to alternative sites until they were adequately compensated, have now done so because of the apparent danger from the rising water level of the dam.

The village head of Kiri, Mr. Solomon Munani, in an interview said while many people have not been compensated, others were underpaid and yet the names of many more people were omitted in the payment of compensation list.

He said the villagers were not compensated for their farms, cash crops and economic streets adding that the amount paid for their houses was inadequate.

According to the village head, the villagers did not have farms now as all their farmlands have been submerged adding that unless they were provided with alternative farmlands, they might not be able to farm during the next planting season.

In Talum, which like few other villages that have been completely submerged by water from the dam, the people complained that not only were many of them not paid compensation for their farms, houses and economic trees, but that a number of the people could not recover their belongings after the village was submerged by flood.

Also interviewed the village head, of Talum, Mr. Bitrus Yadde, explained that the people had no money to pay to resettle their livestock and other valuable property they had brought to the new site. Others had lost hope of recovering their belongings. The village head said some were still waiting for their civil servant-

sons to return from Yola to help them out.

Mr. Yadde also complained that the 140 Naira per round hut paid by the resettlement committee was inadequate.

Commenting on the menace of the flood, the deputy project manager, of NECCO, the company handling the construction of the dam, Mr. C. Vetanonec, said to be absolutely safe, people in the area should leave on a ground level of 174 metres above water level.

When contacted, the acting General Manager of the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA) Malam

Abubakar Bobboi Jauro, said the resettlement committee had written to the Federal Government for more money to complete the payment of compensation to the affected people.

The authority is charged with the responsibility of resettling the displaced persons.

Mr. Abubakar refuted the claim by the farmers that the compensation money paid to them was inadequate.

He said the resettlement committee even reviewed the initial assessment conducted by the Guyuk Local Government and increased the amount to be paid to each person by 35 per cent.

CSO: 4700/650

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT DETAILED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3364, 25 Jan 82 pp 218-219

[Text]

PRESIDENT Ahidjo of Cameroon has paid a four day State Visit to Nigeria. This was intended to be a sign that at government level the two countries have decided to consider the border incident last May, in which five Nigerian troops were killed in a clash with Cameroonian border guards, as closed.

In a joint communique the two Heads of State expressed their regret over the incident and said that they had resolved not to let it hinder co-operation between the two countries.

During their talks in Lagos they had reviewed bilateral relations and had decided to conclude agreements on telecommunications, a convention on extradition and an accord on administrative co-operation. The two Presidents also agreed that the two countries should explore possible areas of co-operation in hydro-electric generating.

It was also decided to re-activate the Nigeria-Cameroon Joint Commission to strengthen co-operation generally between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministers of the two countries also initialled a trade agreement which will come into effect after the usual exchange of instruments of ratification between the two governments.

Speaking at a banquet in President Ahidjo's honour President Shagari stressed the identity of views existing between Cameroon and Nigeria as far as major international problems are concerned. Our two countries, he said, have the same national development policy which is based mainly on agriculture. President Shagari said that Cameroon is about to become a major food exporting country.

He also praised President Ahidjo for his

support for Nigeria's peace initiative in Chad.

In his reply, President Ahidjo praised the Nigerian people and their leaders for their dynamism. He went on, "I hope that the present visit will be the expression of the often renewed desire of our two Governments to further strengthen and deepen the co-operation and the age-old and dynamic ties woven by history, geography and the cultural affinities of our peoples.

"Nigeria and Cameroon are convinced of the need for a close solidarity among all the African states . . . This is why we are working for the development of co-operation among African countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

In their joint communique the two Presidents expressed dismay at the increasing evidence of interference and interventions in the internal affairs of states, particularly in Africa. This, they remarked, was in violation of the objectives and ideals of the United Nations and OAU. The two leaders called on the international community to concede to African states the right to shape their own destinies. They condemned the "existing state of permanent crisis in Africa," and said that the situation was inimical to international security of states, continental unity and economic emancipation of African countries. They commended efforts being made to expand and consolidate existing African regional economic groupings, that they were saying positive means of implementing the Lagos plan of action.

Both countries have borders with Chad, many refugees from there have crossed

into Cameroon and Nigeria is a major element in the OAU peace-keeping force. The two Presidents appealed, in their communique, to all countries to give full support to the efforts by the OAU to secure a peaceful settlement in that country. They requested all countries with common border with Chad to desist from supporting factions which might try to undermine OAU effort to re-establish internal security and organise free and fair elections in the country.

During his visit President Ahidjo laid a wreath at the Cenotaph in Tafawa Balewa Square. He completed his visit by accompanying President Shagari to Sokoto State.

The border clash, which the two presidents and their governments hope will now be regarded as a closed affair, caused a considerable furore in Nigeria last May and June with a great many heated words being uttered and printed and students in Lagos stoning the Cameroon Embassy. There were calls in some circles for military action against Cameroon, though, noticeably, not from Governor Clement Isong of Cross River State on the borders of which the shooting incident happened in an area where the demarcation of the frontier is very uncertain.

Press comment on the visit varied. The *Nigerian Statesman*, of Imo State, said that the principal significance was that it had afforded the leaders of both countries the opportunity to hold frank talks with a view of amicably resolving their border conflict which has been hanging over since Nigeria and Cameroon got their independence in 1960. The two leaders kept their cool while tempers rose in both countries, the *States-*

man calls on Cameroon, however, to speed up the workings out of details of the compensation so as to close the ugly chapter of the May killings once and for all.

The *Statesman* added that Shagari would be carving a fitting position for himself in history if under his administration a permanent solution is sought to the border problems between Nigeria and Cameroon.

The *Daily Times*, which is Government owned, was less friendly. "... We do not feel all that optimistic that the border problem will soon be over, knowing how shabbily, Ahidjo has treated the issue in the past ... Even at the time the Nigerian Government issued an ultimatum to Cameroon to tender unreserved apologies for killing our soldiers, Ahidjo disdainfully sent a junior minister to negotiate with our government." The paper went on, "It is pertinent to remind Ahidjo that he should take all resolutions contained in the communique issued at the end of his visit very seriously, more so now that the patience of the ordinary Nigerian is running out ..."

The *Nigerian Tribune*, which is controlled by the opposition UPN said bluntly that President Ahidjo entered Nigeria at a time when the "sad memory of spilling innocent blood of our soldiers shot last year by Cameroon soldiers is still fresh in the minds of Nigerians." The paper pointed out to the Cameroon leader that Nigerians expect him to offer an unqualified public apology for the murderous acts of his soldiers. Unless he adopts this pertinent course, said the *Tribune* he might as well say that he has only visited President Shagari, not Nigeria.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PARTY SPLITS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3364, 25 Jan 82 pp 232-233

[Article by Erukora Joe Okoli: "Split From the Word Go"]

[Text] THE THREE minor parties in Nigeria — the NPP, GNPP and the PRP — have had to weather various crises of sorts since the return to party politics in 1979. With the 1983 elections drawing closer, each of them is trying to pick up its broken pieces and plug the holes to prepare for the elections in order, at least, to maintain traditional strongholds. The PRP crisis, already discussed, has been worse than the other two and it is at present doubtful whether the two, factions will ever come together again.

The two big parties — the UPN and the NPN — seem to have avoided any major crisis (regardless of some grumblings). In the case of the UPN, some people believe that the party leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo displays his alleged dictatorial tendencies to whip his followers into line. The NPN, on the other hand, is claimed to have held together because of "their unanimity of purpose."

Of the other two the GNPP was the first party to emerge through a split — from the Nigerian People's Party soon after the ban on politics was lifted by the military in 1978. The original NPP had been formed by Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, a millionaire businessman from Borno, who, it is believed, invested large sums of money to establish the party. It is said that he was edged-out — and chose to form the GNPP — when Nigeria's veteran politician, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe joined the NPP. In spite of this initial set-back, the GNPP was able to organise itself sufficiently well in time for the 1979 elections to win 8 seats in the Senate and 48 in the House of Representatives and the majority of seats in Borno

and Gongola States.

Soon after the inauguration of the civilian government, the GNPP became split again right at the apex. The crisis, as in the PRP, is believed to have started with President Shagari's invitation to all the other parties to join him in a broad-based national government.

According to Nigerian press reports at the time, the GNPP was the first of the four "minority parties" to reject President Shagari's invitation. Its leader, who claimed that the decision not to accept the invitation had been made by the National Executive Council of the party, was widely quoted as saying that the Supreme Court which adjudicated in the controversial Presidential election had placed their appeal before the Almighty Allah, whom they were confident, would give justice to those who had been cheated.

As in the case of the PRP there were some people in the GNPP who wanted to join President Shagari's proposed national government, as alleged, "in order to win ministerial posts and government contracts". This dissident group led by the party's general secretary, Mr. Nduka Eze, Chief Kola Balogun (first deputy national chairman), Dr. Ben Nzeribe (second deputy national chairman) and a few others declared their intention to participate in the national government on the grounds that it would broaden the base of Nigerian unity, peace and stability. They accused the party leader of making "unconstitutional and un-authorised statements on the party's position" and trying to drag the GNPP into an alliance with the UPN.

What followed was an outbreak of the

'You sack me, I sack you' syndrome within the party, culminating in suspensions, expulsions and counter-expulsions.

A Nigeria writer caught the mood succinctly at the time: "The latest development in the party is gruesome in its comicality. First, Alhaji Waziri got up and announced a rejectionist policy towards alliance with the NPN. Next, the NPN sent out feelers to other parties for co-operation . . . Then Alhaji Waziri got up and said that his party would not have anything to do with the administration of the NPN. But the GNPP got up and said that Alhaji Waziri must be feeling too loose because he had no authority to make any such statement. Then Alhaji Waziri said what's all that nonsense?". He called a meeting of the party's executive committee at Kaduna and had the biggest names in the party fired. These biggest names in the party got together and said 'what's all that arrogance?' and announced the suspension of Alhaji Waziri from the GNPP."

According to press reports many people did not take the Nduke Eze-Kola Balogun group seriously. One paper said: "It was like an aggrieved tenant expelling his landlord".

Unlike the PRP crisis GNPP legislators in the National Assembly gave their support to the national leader of the party; and not the "dissident faction". Eventually, the Nduke-Eze faction fizzled away as they did not have the support of the majority of the members. Nothing was heard again about the GNPP crisis until press reports indicated a few months later that the Eze group had joined the NPN.

Discordant accord

With the NPP, the crisis was of a different kind, namely, its accord with the NPN. The NPP accepted President Shagari's invitation to join in the national government on conditions subsumed in generalities. The only specific agreement referred to setting up of a special development agency to ensure "the rapid economic development of those states in the country whose social and economic developments are lagging behind the older states or have suffered serious set-backs arising from natural disasters, war or the difficult nature of the terrain". This provision apparently referred to the former Eastern Region which suffered the devastating effects of the three years of civil war

and some new states. The question of abandoned property which affected many NPP Ibo supporters was also a clause in the agreement. The non-implementation of these agreements, according to some NPP members was the cause of the termination of the accord about 10 months later.

However, the accord started ailing visibly a few months after it was signed. The first signs came through with the appointment of ministers following the inauguration of the civilian government. The confirmation of ministerial nominees did not go through in the first round because it was alleged that the NPP wanted to know to which specific ministerial positions its members were to be appointed. For instance, Mr. Paul Unongo, the NPP national general secretary was among the NPP nominees rejected by the Senate. The appointments later went through but only after the first crisis between the two parties. Then came the issue of Presidential Liaison Officers, in which the NPN felt badly betrayed by the NPP. The three governors of the NPP had joined the gang of nine "opposition governors" of the UPN, PRP and the GNPP in rejecting the PLOs in their states. The NPP as a party also lashed out at the NPN on the appointment of the PLOs, which was then described as unnecessary and constituting a direct challenge to the influence and authority of the governors. Some commentators felt that the NPP was bitter on the issue because it claimed that it had not been consulted on the matter and because none of its members were appointed.

The Revenue Allocation issue on which the NPP governors once again stood in opposition to the NPN administration with the gang of nine, using NPP Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State as their spokesman, reinforced speculations that the accord was virtually non-existent. Almost simultaneously, the four people nominated by the NPP for ambassadorial appointments were rejected by NPN members. There were some other minor disagreements but the truth remained that the NPP felt worse off by joining the accord. There were also allegations that the NPN had put up substantial amounts of money to buy over some NPP members and thereby to destabilise the party. There were calls on both sides that the accord should be terminated.

The obvious permanent divorce between the two parties came to pass in July 1981, about 10 months after the accord was signed. In retrospect almost every senior

member of the NPP regretted joining the accord. The three governors of the NPP said it was the biggest mistake the party had ever made. The current NPP secretary general, Dr. Alex Fom, said: "Everybody in the country sees that the NPP is not a party of honour, it is not a party to be relied upon . . . its leaders are shamelessly materialistic, always busy running up and down for contracts to fill their own pockets at the expense of the masses." The NPN on the other hand welcomed the termination of the accord by the NPP and instead of the waiting for the six months notice served by its partner, the NPN wanted the termination to take immediate effect. The NPN chairman, Chief Augustus Akinloye called for the resignation of NPP ministers in Shagari's cabinet and NPP members who had been appointed to board chairmanships and directorships. All NPP ministers accepted the challenge and resigned with the exception of Professor Ishaya Audu, the Foreign Minister and the NPP vice-presidential candidate to Dr. Azikiwe in the 1979 elections.

Since then, several NPP members have decamped to the NPN, among them are Mr. Matthew Mbu, national vice-chairman of the party, Chief Michael Ogon, Chief Okoi-Obuli, Minister of State for Communications (the three are from Cross River State), retired Brigadier Benjamin Adekunle, veteran commander of the 3rd Marine Commando during the civil war, and several others.

Dr. Alex Fom claims that some of these "wets" who left the NPP are now regretting it because they have not got the contracts they were promised. He said that since becoming secretary general of the party, he has diagnosed the ills of the party. He said that the problem of the NPP before the last election was that it was establishing itself while campaigning at the

same time. He claimed that this situation has now been rectified and that the NPP is solidly organised for the 1983 elections. "The exodus of the 'wets' has helped to establish who is a real member of the NPP," Dr. Fom said that the NPP would maintain its strongholds in 1983 and also win many more new states. To win each individual stronghold appears to be the best the minor parties can hope for. Such a situation will however, leave them disgruntled and in stiff opposition to the NPN, and therefore, leaving the polarisation as it has been.

However, the negotiations for a merger between the four "opposition parties" is reported to be going on. The last was held in Benin and attended by the leaders of the four parties unlike the Jos meeting of December 1-2, which the UPN did not attend.

At the Benin meeting, the four parties appointed a committee headed by UPN Senator Jonathan Odediyi to draw up an agreement on the proposed merger between the two parties. They also agreed that the NPP governors should begin to attend all meetings of the nine progressive governors, thereby making them a "gang of twelve". The next meeting of the "Progressives" is scheduled for Abeokuta, Ogun State at the end of the month.

Commentators believe that the only avenue available to the minor parties for making any impact except holding their traditional strongholds is by merging with each other. They argue that the merger is worthwhile, if only to destabilise the "Hausa oligarchy", as a necessary step towards building a better Nigeria for all Nigerians. The critics, however, warn that an unprincipled alliance of the four opposition parties based on hatred is not an adequate answer to the alleged ineffective NPN federal government.

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS GROUPS BLAMED--The Governor of Ondo State, Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin, has said that the growth of crimes in Nigeria is due to the failure of religious organisations to practice what they preach. He said it was disheartening that in spite of the opportunities available to the organisations to shape the destiny of the nation toward the right path, much had not been achieved in stemming the present moral decadence in the country. This was contained in an address read on behalf of the governor by the State Commissioner for Finance, Chief R. F. Fasoranti, at the 10th annual conference of the Catholic Laity Council of Nigeria recently. 'What is more alarming' Chief Ajasin said, 'is that criminal activities are not restricted to any particular groups or creed but permeates the entire fabric of the nation'. The governor observed that the wide divergence between the teachings of the church and the actions of its members had not only opened up a credibility gap but had also eroded mutual confidence between the church and the entire public. 'Since the church finds itself in a position to condemn irregular acquisition of wealth by some of its members because of its own material needs, it cannot at the same time expect the public to trust its ability to influence events in a positive manner,' the governor added. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Dec 81 p 21]

MONEY FOR RICE PRODUCTION--The Federal Government plans to spend 15 million Naira on rice production next year, according to the 1982 budget estimates. Under the project titled, 'National Plan for Rice Production', 12,000 hectares of land will be acquired and cleared in all the states, while 3,000 tonnes of rice seeds will be provided. To ensure the success of the project, the government plans to purchase 80,000 litres of herbicides, 4,000 sprayers, 40 trucks and 20 land cruisers. It has also made provisions for the training of 800 farmers representatives. Another 15,000 Naira is proposed for cassava and maize production throughout the country. This will involve the clearing of 12,000 hectares of land in all the 'ates and the training of 400 farmers representatives. According to the estimates, 10 million Naira has been set aside for the procurement of 800,000 metric tonnes of fertilizers for distribution during the year. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Dec 81 p 32]

CENSORSHIP MOVE SCORED--Oyo State Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Alhaji Olatunji Mohammed has said in Ibadan that he disagreed with any move from whatever quarters to censor the press. Giving his views on the issue, Alhaji Mohammed in an exclusive interview with the New Nigerian said the press which he described as a vital institution to the running of a democratic government should be allowed every freedom to perform its function. Alhaji Mohammed who is also the

minority leader in the Oyo State House of Assembly pointed out that the law of the land could be employed to check any reckless publications. He also explained that the only sad aspect of the Nigerian press was that some of its members had behaved in such a manner that made reasonable members of the community to advocate censorship for them. The chairman praised the co-operation and effective coverage of activities in Oyo State since the civilian administration took over two years ago and urged that the newspapers continue to live up to expectation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Dec 81 p 7]

CSO: 4700/649

NEW SUDES SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES HIS ROLE, PLANS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Jan pp 4-5

[Interview with Madior Diouf, secretary general of SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers], by Djib Diedhiou; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] At the close of its third regular congress held in Dakar on 26, 27 and 28 December, the Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers elected Madior Diouf, assistant professor in the College of Letters, to head the organization. Diouf has been a member of the union from the very beginning.

[Question] In the eyes of the public, you were the dark horse. What significance do you see in your election to head SUDES?

[Answer] For nonteachers, I am perhaps the one no one expected, but the reactions I have seen and those that my comrades have told me about are satisfactory. Teachers are essentially concerned about the existence of an independent union that is primarily interested in specific problems, problems concerning the teaching function, living conditions of teachers and the specific conditions under which young people study. They are concerned about the problem of how education contributes to the development task.

The union must therefore take a fundamental interest in these questions and try to answer them. I believe that the will expressed at the congress means that the union must be a fighting union, as it has always been, one that fights for clearly defined objectives, a union working to improve teaching and for democratic education that serves the Senegalese people.

[Question] Is there a link between the change in the leadership of SUDES and fights over influence between the different trade unions and political groupings?

[Answer] I believe that every Senegalese citizen today has a marked preference for a given political tendency, if he is not a member of one of the 11 existing parties. But teachers are lucid people who can make distinctions. In particular, they know that there are precise domains for political action and others for trade union action. It is not perhaps easy, within the framework of the practical implementation of his convictions, to make the necessary distinction between the two, but I do not believe that at our congress, the essential thing was a fight for power within the trade union.

I believe that the congress was one of maturity, of lucidity, of respect for principles. And the national context today is precisely in need of a great awareness of the value of respect for principles, on the political and trade union level as well. Our main concern was to show the awareness that we have of the need to act and behave in keeping with that requirement.

[Question] First Maguette Thiam, then Mamadou Ndoeye occupied the post of secretary general. Your predecessors did not have a second term. Is the union ungovernable or is this one way of avoiding a personalization of the officers' posts?

[Answer] First of all, one should emphasize that this succession at the head of the union is not perceived as something unfortunate. It is true that none of my predecessors has ever had a second term. And yet, our statutes nowhere state that one may serve only one term. We can run again. Such was the case at the last congress. However, the fact that the previous secretary general was not reelected does not mean that SUDES is ungovernable.

I believe that the past administration was not one of disputes between the officers and the rank and file. It was serious and normal, without disturbances, and relations between the National Executive Bureau (BEN) and the other levels of the union were totally calm. We have had far too many problems to enjoy the luxury of individual confrontations and that was not necessary.

[Question] Is the exercise of trade union responsibilities compatible with responsibilities in a political party?

[Answer] Technically speaking, that may pose a problem, perhaps. In other words, in such a case, one would not have enough time to properly perform one's political and trade union duties. But that does not necessarily always happen. And I do not even think that that happened with the past administration. Now then, in answer to your question, I believe that it is not difficult, especially for a teacher and irregardless of the complexity of the problems encountered, to make a distinction between one's political and party convictions and that which belongs in the trade union domain with regard to specific action.

In sum, to be more clear, a line of the "nonmilitarization" of the trade union is very easy to adopt, in a position of responsibility, because our statutes affirm the independence of the trade union vis-a-vis any party or any government.

[Question] Does your election mean a new path for the union?

[Answer] New, if one means a new style. Every secretary general has his own style.

[Question] What is yours?

[Answer] It is a style in the spirit of collegiality, a very concrete way of working, of making every individual a leader of the union, without any partisan spirit.

[Question] Which tasks does the union believe have priority at the present time?

[Answer] First of all, we must carry out the conclusions of the states general of education and training.

Teachers want the results of these assemblies to lead to a renewal benefiting the Senegalese people. That is why they work within the framework of the National Reform Commission, why they insist that all conclusions concerning the way of rebuilding the schools be implemented and applied with sincerity, that they be clarified and carried further.

[Question] What will be the final fate of the members expelled or suspended from SUDES?

[Answer] Regarding internal sanctions, the congress made a decision that may be considered as a clemency measure. First of all, it stated that all the sanctions taken were fair and that the bodies that determined them were right. Next, it said that nevertheless, all those punished who wish to rejoin the education family within SUDES can do so by following a procedure clearly outlined: They must make their self-criticism at their section level, recognize their errors, and pledge to respect union discipline -- that is, the statutes and by-laws. Every section is sovereign at the general assembly level with respect to making rulings that guide the administrative commission in finally lifting the sanctions or maintaining them permanently.

[Question] What must be done to achieve trade union unity?

[Answer] There are specific problems concerning teachers and for which they have always fought and, regarding SUDES, since its very creation. At the present time, teachers are not satisfied with the way in which their problems have been supposedly resolved by the government. There are restrictions against which we are fighting and inadequacies in the application of the conclusions of the states general.

To take one example, the problem of housing compensation does not yet have any solution. Against all logic, they want to keep it for certified members. The commission that was to apply the results of the states general has not been set up. Startup of the work of the national commission has been too slow and its work too slow also. On all these problems, we can, as at the time of the states general, coordinate our viewpoints with our comrades in the other trade unions and suggest time schemes to the government for implementation.

It is therefore in the field of trade union action that we want the other unions to join us, to cooperate with us. Regarding the other workers, there are questions we share in common. Like them, we feel the price increase. Like them, we hope that all workers will have housing whose cost is in keeping with their pay. On these points and many others, we are willing to work with them in keeping with the wishes of all workers.

11,464

CSO: 4719/491

DETAILS ON EEC GRANTS TO VARIOUS PROJECTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] The EEC has recently made three important decisions on financing for our country. The total sum involved is 3.48 billion CFA francs and the terms are particularly favorable because nearly two-thirds of the financing consists of non-repayable subsidies (2,182,000,000 CFA francs). The rest (1,298,000,000 CFA francs) is a loan to be paid back in 40 years with a 10-year deferment and an interest rate of 1 percent. These credits are from the European Development Fund (EDF).

One of the first national projects is partial responsibility for the cost of action to be taken by the Senegalese Foreign Trade Center (CSCE), to encourage the diversification and intensification of commercial trade. Some 334 million CFA francs will be allocated to: 1) production, for the completion of diagnoses of export enterprises and prefeasibility studies to help the enterprises overcome causes of blockage or adapt their production; and 2) the different levels of marketing, for market studies, individual actions aimed at promoting sales in Africa and Europe, and for other forms of support for the training of management personnel and promotional support (the printing of commercial documents, for example). A technical assistant will also be assigned to the CSCE.

The two other projects concern the eastern region of Senegal and are aimed at opening up the area. In the Fifth and Sixth Economic and Social Development Plans, the government has made provisions for correcting its geographical isolation through improvements in the road system and the modernization of agriculture.

Improvement of the Kedougou-Saraya road will be obtained through the construction of two bridges over the Gambia and the Diaguiri, by a number of sanitation works and earthwork and regrading over a distance of 62 kilometers. An international call for bids was issued in June 1981 for completion of the work and the decision on the company chosen should come soon. A total of 1.7 billion CFA francs is allocated to the project, whose completion will take 20 months.

In order to aid the recovery of rice growing throughout eastern Senegal and develop the Department of Kedougou, 1,446,000,000 CFA francs are made available to the government in order to: develop 150 hectares of lowlands using partial irrigation or controlled flooding increase the area of irrigated land using EDF financing from 600 to 800; develop harness crops, local plow manufacturing and the supplying

of various types of agricultural machinery and implements; ensure the repair of 200 kilometers of rural roads; build eight wells and complete eight drillings; and increase the production of growers.

SODEFITEX [Textile Fibers Development Company] will be in charge of the execution of this project, which is expected to result in a heavy increase in paddy production to supply the Kedougou rice mills.

11,464

CSO: 4719/491

RESULTS OF DIOUF'S FIRST YEAR IN OFFICE GENERALLY POSITIVE

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] Dakar--First the National Assembly of Senegal and then Parliament of Gambia (Tuesday, 30 December) ratified the agreement signed by Presidents Diouf and Jawara at the beginning of the month establishing the Senegambian Confederation. The opposition deputies left the floor in protest against the approval of the text by the parliament rather than by referendum.

The confederation is based, among other things, on the integration of the armed and security forces of the two nations, the development of an economic and monetary union and the coordination of foreign policies and communications. The president of Senegal is the president of the confederation and the president of Gambia is its vice president. Primary credit for the creation of Senegambia must be credited to Mr Diouf, who at the end of his first year in power, can also congratulate himself on initiating economic recovery.

With economic recovery and the strengthening of democracy launched, the foreign policy adapted and the settlement of the "Gambian problem" undertaken, one year after he assumed leadership of the state following the resignation of Mr Senghor on 31 December 1980, President Abdou Diouf can claim an initial balance sheet which is positive on the whole, and which augurs well for his chances in the February 1983 elections. On that date, he will present himself before the voters for the first time, since the term he is concluding at present is that to which his predecessor was elected.

When Mr Diouf took the economic policy firmly in hand almost 2 years ago, in other words even before he became chief of state, he inherited an agricultural sector in a state of collapse, an almost bankrupt state and a banking system blocked by tremendous unpaid debts in the parapublic sector. This was the result of erroneous methods which had discouraged the peasants over a long period of time, while the weather conditions and the disastrous 1980-1981 farm season (less than 100,000 tons of peanuts in the shell sold, as compared to more than a million in good years) combined to make the financial situation of the country extremely critical. The total value of exports was clearly less than the total of the oil bill alone (about 65 billion CFA francs), barely exceeding the new foreign debt cost (nearly 50 billion CFA francs). Budget income as such barely sufficed to cover the regular payment of the government employees' payroll.

We have not yet reached the light at the end of the tunnel by any means, but at least it can now be glimpsed. The 1981-1982 farm season shows a net recovery for the first time, since the rainfall was normal this summer and, still more important in the long run, various steps were taken to benefit the peasantry, including a reduction of the bureaucratic staffing of the cooperatives, a substantial increase in the purchase price paid to producers which, in addition, will henceforth be paid in cash on delivery, avoiding recourse to moneylenders, and the absorption of 20 billion in old debts for seed and fertilizers by the state. It is expected that about 750,000 tons of peanuts in the shell will be available for marketing (after the deduction of more than 100,000 tons for seed), and almost as much millet and sorghum, which will make it possible to meet the need without serious problems. Cotton production for its part shows a clear advance (about 35,000 tons of cottonseed), while in other sectors, fishing and calcium phosphates, the other two major resources of the country, are maintaining a satisfactory level, with 360,000 tons and 1,750,000, respectively. These developments are beginning to be reflected in a recovery on the domestic market.

Meanwhile, the public finance situation nonetheless remains a source of concern. The 1981 due dates for the foreign debt were not met, and it was necessary to negotiate a postponement with the Club of Paris. It was only possible to implement the equipment budget, at least in part, thanks to major subsidies from friendly countries, such as France, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. It remains very difficult to find any agency to take over from the local banks, whose coffers, as a result, are too depleted to carry the irrecoverable debts, totaling 90 billion, of the former National Office for Marketing and Assistance for Development (ONCAD), which was dissolved in August of 1980, after it was finally officially established that it was leading the agricultural sector into ruin.

In addition, the requirements with regard to "truthful pricing" imposed by the International Monetary Fund, to which it was also necessary to appeal, have required substantial increases in the prices of a number of widely consumed products, currently being supported by an equalization fund, which is in difficulty. These increases are not easy to implement for obvious reasons.

On the political level, Senegal continued throughout the year just past to show remarkable stability, for which there is hardly any explanation other than the policy with a broadly open democratic approach implemented by the regime, which has without a doubt contributed to reestablishing or maintaining, as the case may be, a standard of public life free of excessive tension.

Beginning in the month of January, the convocation of the "educational States General," entrusted with defining new guidelines, served to normalize relations between the government and the leading teachers' union, the Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers (SUDES), which had previously caused it difficulties, and which a few weeks earlier, had threatened yet another general strike. Then, at the beginning of the summer, the elimination of all of the earlier restrictions on the establishment of political parties and the authorization granted successively to seven new groups in addition to the four already in existence served to relax the atmosphere. Since then, the entire political stratum has been organizing with a view to the legislative and presidential elections scheduled for early 1983, and, at least for the time being, no one seems tempted to operate outside the law.

Although disturbed once again in this preelectoral period by the multiple disputes involving cliques and individuals, the Socialist Party seems to be confident it can stay in power. It will probably have to deal, however, with Prof Chekh Anta Diop's Democratic National Rally (RND), which is not however as systematically opposed to it as it once was, and perhaps also, on a more personal level, with former president Mamadou Dia, whom a number of small parties, advocating different variations of Marxism, may be tempted to claim as their standard-bearer when the time comes. On the other hand, Mrs Abdoulay Wade's Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the only opposition group which is represented at present in the National Assembly, although a number of its leaders are currently entangled in an obscure question of an attack on state security in which Libya is involved, seems in any case to be losing momentum.

And finally, in foreign policy, where his maneuvering room is moreover still more limited, President Diouf has also scored some points. The current reactivation of cooperation with Algeria, despite the continuing differences concerning the conflict in the Western Sahara, as well as the imminent establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola* without continuing to demand the prior withdrawal of the Cuban intervention forces, cannot fail to cut certain criticisms short. Above all, since it definitely works toward Senegalese national unity, the creation of the Senegambian Confederation, which will be proclaimed officially within a few days, is likely, whatever its detractors may say, to confirm the popularity of the chief of state.

* After Presidents Diouf and Dos Santos met informally in Praia on 24 November, an unpublicized visit paid to Dakar last weekend by Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge seems to have made it possible to remove all of the obstacles still hindering this normalization. In particular, it is expected that the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] office which President Senghor authorized Jonas Savimbi to open will be closed very soon.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL TIGHTEN UP GOODS DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THE Government will tighten up the system of distributing essential commodities to ensure that all products reached consumers and at official prices, Minister for Trade Ali Mchumo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He appealed to industrialists, regional and district allocation committees and private distribution agents to adhere to laid down procedures and avoid sale of commodities outside the system.

Ndugu Mchumo told a press conference in his office that the current shortage of commodities was aggravated by leakages in the distribution line, caused mainly by profiteering industrialists.

"We know that leakages occur virtually everywhere along the line, but greater attention would be directed to industrialists, especially those in the private sector, known to divert some of their products to other sources," he said.

He said greed on the part of some industrialists and unscrupulous businessmen created a thriving ground for commodity racketeers.

The Government, he said, would ensure closer control of production. He added that industrialists who underdeclared their production would be dealt with severely.

The Minister explained that the Board of Internal Trade had posted officials to

monitor production of industries, especially those manufacturing essential commodities.

"We have many other ways of monitoring production. The amount of raw materials imported, for example, can be used to determine actual production", he said.

He emphasised that industries could only sell their commodities to national trading companies, regional trading companies and other institutions permitted in writing by his ministry.

He cautioned that this system was enforced by law, adding that industrialists who violated it were liable to a fine of 20,000/- to 100,000/- and/or between two and 14 months imprisonment.

Individuals or business institutions which tempered with the procedure faced a fine of 10,000/- to 100,000/- and one to 14 months in jail or imprisonment alone.

Ndugu Mchumo urged regional and district allocation committees to be vigilant and ensure that they received their real shares which they should smoothly pass on to the people.

"The committees should demand documentary evidence from the RTCs to show the delivered goods are intact. The regional companies are mere vehicles of the distribution system. The actual distribution must be

supervised by the committees", he insisted.

He said local licensing authorities should scrutinise renewal applications and grant new licences to honest businessmen. The crackdown on bogus traders must continue, he added.

"The situation calls for collective action by all institutions from village to the national level," he pleaded.

Ndugu Mchumo said more raw materials would be provided to industries producing essential commodities this year as part of the package to ease the current shortages.

He did not discuss the amount to be provided but he said arrangements were underway to enable select industries to import the raw materials between now and June.

He explained that priority would be given to industries producing toilet and washing soap, cooking oil, match boxes, kerosene, tooth paste, baby foods, truck tyres and batteries and corrugated iron sheets.

He said the thrust was to raise the production capacity utilisation now at an all-time low of ten per cent in some cases to 50 per cent and above.

"Some of the industries producing the most essential commodities may reach 60 to 75 per cent capacity

utilisation as per the new arrangement," he explained, adding that the move would only ease the shortages but would not end them immediately.

"Nobody can at this time determine the period needed to stabilize production. What we are trying to do is to reduce the current shortages to a reasonable degree", he said.

CSO: 4700/651

IRINGA TOWN DEVELOPMENT PLANS DESCRIBED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Modestus Kamzee]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of houses in Miyomboni, Kitanzini, Mahindo and Makorongoni areas in Iringa town will be pulled down to give way to construction of modern office blocks and business premises.

According Iringa Town Planner Ndugu Vincent M. James, the demolition exercise will take place between the year 1980 and 2000.

He told *Shihata* that so far one government department, five parastatal organizations and an individual have been allocated plots for office blocks, a hotel and a guest house. Another five parastatal organizations and three individuals have applied for plots for the construction of office blocks, hotels and guest houses, he added.

Ndugu James said the Tanzania Housing Bank (THB) is currently constructing an office block on block "K" in Miyomboni area, while the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) is constructing office block on block "A" in Mahindo area. And an individual, Ndugu Chalamila is currently building a hotel and a guest house also on block "A", he said.

The Tanzania Pyrethrum Board (TPB) has been

allocated five plots on block "J" in Miyomboni area for the construction of an office block, and the Judiciary has been allocated a plot near the War Hero monument for the construction of the regional court. He added that the Iringa Town Council has been allocated a plot near the bus stand for the construction of a transit centre while the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TP&TC) has been allocated a plot at the former Regional Labour office for the extension of the telephone house.

Ndugu James said his office was at present processing applications for plots in those areas from the National Provident Fund (NPF), the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), the Tanzania Elimu Supply (TES), the National Insurance Corporation (NTC) and the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB).

He said under the Iringa town master plan which became effective from 1980, the people whose houses were to be demolished have been allocated new plots in Makorongoni, Mtwivila, Frelimo and Hogoro.

CANADA TO MAKE 4-YEAR GRANT FOR MATERIALS PURCHASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] Canada will grant Tanzania some 147 million/- (21 million Canadian dollars) over the next four years, to buy materials from the former for Tanzania industries, according to an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The money, being granted under what Canada has described as a Special Action Programme in response to Tanzania's critical need for foreign exchange, is outside the normal general development aid.

Tanzania, which is benefiting from the programme for the first time, will this year alone spend five million Canadian dollars.

According to a senior Treasury official in the city yesterday, the five million Canadian dollars would be released immediately and would be spent before the end of Canada's 1981/82 fiscal year which is March 31 this year.

Following the signing of the agreement yesterday, identified industries, which include Kibo Paper Limited and Aluminium Africa (ALAF), will go to the Bank of Tanzania to process import licences for raw materials to be received from Canada.

Over the next four years chief beneficiaries of the grant will be companies under the Tanzania Karatasi Associated Industries and the ALAF group.

A press release issued by the Canadian High Commission after the signing ceremony said Canada initiated the special action programme last year "in response to Tanzania critical need for foreign exchange".

It said, "The supplied commodities (aluminium, kraft paper, fine paper and zinc) will be directed to companies of the industrial sector in Tanzania already identified".

It added that the special programme followed a previous commodity grant for which Canada's contribution was 700 million/- for the provision of both aluminium and kraft paper.

Kraft paper is a raw material for Kibo industries while fine paper is used by printing firms.

Canadian representatives are expected in the country by June 25, this year for talks with Tanzanian officials on bilateral assistance for the current fiscal year.

Yesterdays' agreement was signed by the Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania, Mr Karl Johansen, and the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, Ndugu A Mshang[rest of name missing].

CSO: 4700/651

WORLD BANK TO FINANCE NYAMISATI FISHERIES PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE World Bank has agreed to finance the proposed Nyamisati fisheries project in Rufiji District, Coast Region.

The Director of Planning in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ndugu M.Y. Lumbaga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the Nyamisati project was ideal for prawn fishing. The project would draw from an abundant existence of prawns in the area.

He added that groundwork for the project which includes setting up of the project management team and provision of staff houses had been completed.

Under the project, a company to be known as the Nyamisati Fishing Company would be formed as a joint venture of the Tanzania Fisheries Corporation (TAFICO) and the Rufiji District Development Corporation (RUFIDECO).

It is understood that the project is part of a number of fisheries development projects in the country financed by the International Development Association (IDA) — an affiliate of the World Bank.

Ndugu Lumbaga also said World Bank officials who were expected in the country this week to conduct an overall review of fisheries projects funded by IDA are now expected to arrive next month.

IDA loaned Tanzania 90m/- for a number of fisheries development projects to be completed within a period of five years effective 1979. The contracts ended last December.

The projects include the introduction of fishing projects in a number of villages in Rukwa and Kigoma regions, feasibility studies on the fish market potential in Mwanza region and survey of suitable fishing grounds in Lindi and Mtwara regions.

Others are the establishment of two fishing companies in Rufiji and Bagamoyo district in Coast Region.

An official responsible for IDA projects in the Ministry has said that since some of the projects were half complete, it was likely that his ministry would request bank officials to extend their period of implementation.

CSO: 4700/651

JUMBE CALLS FOR ANTIPOVERTY, UNDERDEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Rajabu]

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council (ZRC), Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, yesterday called for concerted efforts to fight against poverty and underdevelopment in the country.

Ndugu Jumbe said: "glaring poverty, compounded by greed, selfishness and dishonesty on the part of a few elements bent on enriching themselves at the expense of the masses, was the most dangerous enemy today".

The ZRC Chairman was addressing a mammoth rally here marking the climax of the week-long 18th anniversary celebrations of the Zanzibar Revolution.

He declared war on racketeers and called for harsh treatment of all elements proved guilty of sabotaging the country's economy.

He warned that the present situation, if allowed to continue, would not only aggravate the food problems and shortages of other essential commodities, but could also affect production and weaken the economy.

He explained that since production was more difficult than racketeering in whatever had been produced, and if these nefarious activities were allowed to be more profitable than honest production, then shortages of food and other commodities would persist.

The solution, he said, was to ensure that production was more profitable and illicit trade made more and more difficult. "This is something which the Party and Government will have to bring about".

Ultimately it was a question of correct planning and organisation, strict supervision and implementation by the people themselves, and ensuring harsh measures against saboteurs, he said.

Ndugu Jumbe explained that the Party and Government had powers to handle the situation. The first step was to ensure that the benefits due to the producers went to them, he said adding that the next step was to frustrate racketeers through use of appropriate Party and Government organs and the people themselves.

He said hawkers ought to be refused trade licences and instead a direct link between the collective organs of the producers and those of the consumers should be encouraged.

He explained that this would not be an easy task, especially considering that some of the very people who would be entrusted with the implementation of measures intended to rid the country of saboteurs were involved in racketeering.

He said the success of any measures depended very

much on the honesty of implementators in clear co-operation with the masses.

He told the rally at Tibirizi Ground that such measures would also have to be taken with regard to imported foodstuffs and goods. For it had often been discovered that instead of being bought directly from the suppliers or from government organs, these goods were ordered through agents and then bought from illicit traders or middlemen.

This, he said, involved a lot of malpractices.

Ndugu Jumbe said when these goods arrived in the country, they were channeled to bogus traders and hawkers by the very people entrusted to make these goods directly available to the people.

He said the hawkers and illicit traders, on the one hand, and the irresponsible public servants who co-operated with them, on their, were traitors to the country and the people.

The root of the problem was the greed on getting rich quick by any means possible. They did all this with impunity at the expense of the government and the people as a whole, he said.

Ndugu Jumbe urged the Isles Board of Trade, KMKM, and such government bodies as the revolutionary committees and the House of Representatives, and the masses to co-operate fully in

fighting malpractices which undermined the efforts of the Party and Government as well as the overall national economy.

Reviewing the past eighteen years of the revolution, Ndugu Jembe said the Isles had a great deal to be proud of despite setbacks here and there.

He urged the people to strictly implement development programmes and expose those in the Party and Government who went about grumbling instead of involving themselves in work.

He said failure to move in this direction, would result in the benefits, which should have accrued to peasants and fishermen, being pocketed by unscrupulous middlemen.

CSO: 4700/651

MWAFFISI INTERVIEWS THREE ZANZIBARI MINISTERS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 17 Jan 82 p 5

[Interview with Hassan Nasoro Moyo, minister for agriculture, Iddi Pandu Hassan, minister for trade, and Edington Kisasi, minister for lands, by Samwilu Mwaffisi of the Tanzanian School of Journalism at an unspecified time and place]

[Excerpt]

NDUGU Hassan Nasoro Moyo (Minister for Agriculture), what progress has so far been made in the Zanzibar Government programme of crop diversification to make the Isles less dependent on cloves?

A: I would like to make it very dear that cloves will remain the backbone of our economy for a very long time to come. My Ministry, therefore, is doing everything possible to increase clove production.

The Ministry, jointly with CCM branches at ward level, ensure that peasants keep their *shambas* clean. We remove the old clove trees which now have low yield and plant new and healthy ones. There is a campaign going on to treat clove trees affected by sudden-death and die-back diseases. All these steps, among others, are aimed at increasing clove production.

However, the crop diversification programme is progressing well. Cash crops chosen for the diversification programme are cardamoms which come next to cloves in importance, black pepper, vanilla and nutmegs.

Here also I would like to talk about the bad tendency among our people to neglect our traditional cash crops

such as coconut. The cultivation of coconut as an important cash crop has been badly neglected in Zanzibar.

However, we are grateful to the Tanzania Government for having started the Tanzania Coconut Programme with assistance from the World Bank to develop coconuts in the country.

Q: What problems have so far been encountered in implementing the programme?

A: — The major problem is negligency on the part of the peasants. They do not take proper care of their *shambas* and the crops. And just as is the case with most of the plantation crops, problems of pests and diseases in certain areas have become evident.

As regards cardamoms, it was first necessary to select a suitable variety which could be grown under local soil and climatic conditions. Apart from this, agronomic techniques had to be evolved and taught to our extension staff.

Q: — What efforts is your Ministry taking to solve these problems?

A: — I strongly believe that the first right step to take is to define our villages. In Zanzibar Rural, people simply live together but we lack well defined villages as is the case with the Mainland.

Q: — Zanzibar, and especially Pemba Island, has a serious soil erosion problem. What success has been made in adopting the traditional way of terracing (*ngoro*) commonly used in Mbinga District on the Mainland, as a measure to curb soil erosion?

A: — The problem of soil erosion is very serious on the hilly and undulating land which covers the western half of Pemba Island. Shortage of land for food crop production has made the peasant to resort to cultivating sloping land where gaps have been left by death of clove trees. In the past, we sent peasants from Pemba to Mbinga to learn *ngoro* techniques so that on their return they can act as example to their fellow peasants on how to deal with the soil erosion problem.

Unfortunately, we did not succeed very well in this approach and we had to adopt a different approach. Several batches of young men have been trained locally and then sent to Mbinga for practical training in box-ridging (*ngoro*) techniques. The trained personnel are at present in different areas of Pemba where they train peasants in the techniques of soil erosion control.

We also expect to give crop assistants legal power to take legal action against those peasants who do not abide to *ngoro* techniques in stated areas. We expect to introduce a Bill to that effect in the next session of the House of Representatives.

Q: — Once there was an idea to have the *ngoro* system taught in schools and colleges in order to popularise it. Where did the idea end?

A: — It was not a bad idea. But the whole question of curbing soil erosion must be looked into a wider perspective. *Ngoro* is just one method of effective erosion control. There are several other methods. It will not serve the purpose if we teach the people *ngoro* technique alone and not the other methods too.

Q: — NDUGU Edington Kisasi (Minister for Lands, Construction and Housing), What progress has been made by your Ministry to prepare a long-term integrated economic land use plan for Zanzibar?

A: — Before the 1964 Revolution, almost all land was in private ownership. Land was mostly used for agriculture in accordance with the needs of the land owners.

After the 1964 Revolution, the need to integrate human settlements into agricultural development was felt in the way of villagization and villages were built at various places in Zanzibar and Pemba but without any economic thought of their future economic developments.

However, in 1978 when the first Three-Year Plan was launched, it was felt necessary to integrate the physical spatial planning into the National Economic Plan. It was also thought that this will enable the space to be organized and used in such a way that people living on it can develop their natural endowment to its fullest dimension.

The Integrated Physical Land Use Plan was given its priority in the Three-Year

Plan by allocating funds to prepare it in the 1978/81 budget. Unfortunately, this plan was not realized due to many factors amongst them lack of expertise.

In 1981, the scheme was still thought valid and important and it is still one of the most outstanding priority of the Five-Year Plan in the sector of Lands, Construction & Housing.

In order to rationalize land use, for agriculture, industry, tourism, fishing, administration and distribution of transport and energy infrastructure it is essential that Integrated Physical Economic Land Use Plan should precede all other economic planning in order to equitably distribute human resources for the benefit of the entire population of the Zanzibar Islands.

Q: — What is the progress of the urban master plans for urban areas in Zanzibar and what are the problems encountered in either preparing or implementing these plans?

A: — Three urban areas in Pemba Island have already been planned. These are Chake Chake, Wete and Mkoani. The master plans for these towns are ready but they are not yet published. In hand with this, the plans cannot at present be implemented due to lack of sites and services plans which could provide serviced plots for residential, industrial and other land uses.

However, the sites and services planning scheme is among the projects under consideration by the Ministry.

Zanzibar town is at present being planned by the assistance of a city planning team from the People's Republic of China. The Zanzibar City Master Plan is to have a life span of 20 years of implementation.

The plan is intended to make the town of Zanzibar as a stimulus and complement to rural development and avoid unacceptable urban social conditions and preventing the city from becoming an increasing drain on the country's financial and physical

resources.

The main problem encountered in preparing the Master Plan was lack of sufficient trained local manpower in the Town Planning Office, who would have helped the Chinese planning team in the process of preparing the Master Plan and also be ready to help interpret and implement the Plan after its preparation.

However, the Ministry is embarking on intensive training programme and also helping to equip the Town Planning Office to enable it perform its planning function properly in the future.

Q: — What progress has been made in the Zanzibar Government plan to form a housing corporation that would build houses for sale and renting?

A: — The Zanzibar Government has employed an expert in this field to study the housing situation in the Islands and the financial implications of forming a housing corporation, and then prepare a report advising the Government as to how the structure and the functions of the corporation should be. A draft report has already been prepared.

A steering committee has been formed to study this report and put forward its suggestions.

Q: — Has the Tanzania Housing Bank begun serving Zanzibar?

A: — The Tanzania Housing Bank has not yet started serving the Islands. The Bank has sent its officers to the relevant Ministries of the Zanzibar Government with a number of questions from which it will be able to establish the amount of loan required by the people to build houses. THB can also fix the minimum and maximum loans they can give to their customers in Zanzibar.

Q: — NDUGU Iddi Pandu Hasean (Minister for Trade), what is the state of trade between Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland?

A: — It is very good. Trade started to grow in 1978 when we started buying from the

Mainland anything that we had to import from other countries.

The basic problem on our side is that we have an unfavourable balance of trade. We import about 75 per cent of our requirements from the Mainland while our exports to the Mainland amount to about 25 per cent.

Q: — What steps are you taking to end this problem of unfavourable balance of trade?

A: — One thing is certain. We cannot stop buying from the Mainland because to do so it means two things.

If we stop buying from the Mainland thereby creating a shortage of these goods in our local market, there will be a public outcry. And if we import these goods from outside Tanzania, it means using our meagre foreign exchange. We cannot afford any of these.

We have therefore, no way out but to increase our industrial and agricultural production.

To increase industrial production, we have allowed private companies to invest in Zanzibar so long as they abide by the Zanzibar Government regulations.

We are rehabilitating the existing factories by introducing new machinery and technology that would enable us produce double the amount we produce now.

Q: — What is the state of trade in Zanzibar?

A: — The trade system is the same as the one used on the Mainland. The emphasis is still on allowing national corporations such as Regional Trading Corporation (RTCs) to do the trade rather than private organisations or individuals. We do not have district trading corporations but at low level, we have co-operative shops owned and operated by the people themselves.

BIZANJE, a public corporation, imports all products from outside Tanzania and sell them to the five RTCs we have in Zanzibar. The RTCs in turn sell these items to the co-operative shops. The Zan-

zibar State Trading Corporation, a public corporation responsible for all exports, coordinates trade between Zanzibar and the Mainland and it has a branch office in Dar es Salaam while its Headquarters are in Zanzibar.

In order to ensure that all the essential items such as rice, sugar and flour reach the people, we have revolutionary committees at regional, district and ward levels.

Zanzibar is not as big as the Mainland. Actually, one region here can be equivalent to a district on the Mainland. Therefore, it is not quite a problem to ensure that essential items reach the people.

Q: — You have said private shops are not allowed to sell essentials such as rice, sugar and flour. What then is the role of private shops?

A: — We do not have as many co-operative shops as we would wish to have. Therefore, the role of the private shops is to fill the vacuum left by co-operative shops. Where there are no co-operative shops, we allow private shops to operate. But, only appointed private shops will be allowed to sell the essentials.

Q: — How is your Ministry dealing with the question of the middleman who, taking advantage of the unfavourable economic situation now prevailing in the country, enriches himself at the expense of the masses?

A: — It is true that we have the problem of the middleman. This problem has been magnified with the unfavourable economic situation now prevailing in the country and the world at large. But if you compare us with the Mainland, we are much better off as far as this problem is concerned.

Our major problem is not for the middlemen hoarding the essentials and later selling them at hiked prices inside Zanzibar. This would enable the people to get the essentials although at a higher

price. The problem is these middlemen hoard the essential items and later sell them outside Zanzibar, either on the Mainland or other neighbouring countries.

To solve this problem of the middlemen, my Ministry is doing everything possible to ensure that all essential items are dealt with by public corporations such as RTCs and co-operative shops so that they can reach the people.

Q: — Do you have a price commission of your own or does the Price Commission on the Mainland also work in Zanzibar?

A: — We have a price commission of our own. The one on the Mainland has no jurisdiction in Zanzibar.

On the Mainland, you have the Price Control Commission. It fixes the prices and controls them. In Zanzibar we have the Price Fixing Commission. It only fixes the prices.

As I have already told you, we buy most of our items from the Mainland. In fixing the prices, the Commission also considers freight charges from the Mainland to Zanzibar. Therefore, most items will cost slightly higher in Zanzibar than on the Mainland.

However, having fixed the prices, the Commission does not control them. The control of prices is the duty of the Party leadership at different levels, government machinery and the people as a whole. I would say with confidence that price control of essential items is 100 per cent a success.

Q: — What is the state of your external trade?

A: — By the way, we consider trade between Zanzibar and Mainland as internal trade. When we talk of external trade, therefore, we mean trade with countries other than Tanzania Mainland.

The state of our external trade is not bad. It is unfortunate that our only major export are cloves and clove oil which give us over 80 per cent of our foreign exchange earnings. We also sell copra cakes and sea-shells to

Western Europe.

Our imports includes all those items which can not be found in large quantity on the Mainland or are not there at all. Therefore, we import rice, wheat flour and to some extent sugar.

As regards to sugar, we have a sugar factory which, when working at its full capacity, can produce about half of our total sugar requirements. But when it is not working, as was the case in the last six months, we are forced to import all our essentials from outside Tanzania.

However, for a very long time to come we shall rely on cloves for our external trade. The crop diversification programme and other development projects such as fisheries development are still young projects and they will take time to bare fruits. One good thing about our external trade however, is that we have favourable balance of trade.

CSO: 4700/651

PRESSURE 'FROM ABOVE' FORCED RTC TO SELL GOODS TO 'INFLUENTIAL'

RTC General Manager Interviewed

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Dar es Salaam Regional Trading Company (RTC) has complained of pressure "from above" which forced the company to sell essential goods to "influential" members of the public, thereby interfering with the official distribution system.

In an interview with *Shihata* at the weekend, the RTC General Manager, Ndugu Ibrahim Seya, said some of the "influential" people demanded to be supplied with up to a carton of soap, and when RTC officials failed to meet their demands, they reacted as if they were not aware of the prevailing situation.

The manager also disclosed that the RTC had on January 14, this year received the remaining 1,600 cartons of *Kisura* laundry soap from Tanga, bringing the total consignment to 2,225 cartons, which the Kiran Soap Industries reported they had dispatched to Dar es Salaam on December 29, last year.

The consignment was distributed according to the formula drawn up by the regional allocation committee, Ndugu Seya said. But some "influential" people had gone as far as using the Ministry of Trade to have their demands met, he added.

He appealed to the group "to understand our position and to respect the distribution system".

The General Manager conceded that some of the RTC

employees could be involved in malpractices, justifying some of the blames which have often been directed at the company. He said the company was acting against indiscipline, inefficiency and favouritism.

Although a system of distribution of such essential commodities as soap and cooking fat has been worked out, the problem lay with supply, Ndugu Seya said. For example, the company currently met only 16 to 20 per cent of the city's demand for essential goods such as soap and cooking fat.

He said while the demand for laundry soap stood at 36,000 cartons (720,000 pieces), only 6,000 cartons were supplied. The same applied to toilet soap.

The level of actual shortages was exaggerated by illegal traders some of whom posed as representatives of parastatal organisations, ministries, cooperatives or village shops.

The soap affair which has prompted the Board of Internal Trade (BIT) to demand a full report for the government, erupted at the beginning of this month, when the RTC General Manager denied in a radio interview that his company had received 2,225 cartons of laundry soap from Kiran Industries in Tanga.

The Kiran Industries General Manager, Ndugu V. Mehta, had said earlier that his company dispatched the soap by rail to the RTC, on December 29, last year.

RTC's Task Undermined

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

TANZANIANS are fully aware that because of the current economic difficulties, they will for quite some time have to live with shortages of essential consumer items or household requisites.

In the absence of foreign exchange, the country can ill-afford to bring in raw materials and spares which are essential for producing goods in sufficient quantities.

However, the people want the little we are able to produce shared as equitably as possible throughout the country.

Besides difficulties arising out of the tedious distribution system, it has come to light that there are interferences from the "powers that be" which further compound the problem.

It is becoming obvious that people with money or friends in high places can have access to anything they want in terms of consumer items while others have to do with nothing.

As if responding to CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere's rebuke of some greedy leaders out to milk the common man, and Ministry of Trade call to expose racketeers, the Dar es Salaam Regional

Trading Company (RTC) has said it is subjected to "pressure from above."

The RTC's task to supply the people is being undermined by some influential people, who even use the parent ministry, to divert the people's goods for their own purposes.

This is most criminal. Ours is a socialist aspiring society where people must always come first. Nobody should be allowed to take food from the mouth of his brother.

It is conduct like this, especially when perpetrated by our leadership, which can lead to sabotage and mismanagement further inundating our national economy.

All RTCs, those sitting on district and regional allocation committees as well as those wielding public influence must check themselves on this serious issue and ensure that the distribution system operates in the interests of the masses.

We owe it to ourselves to ensure that the burden of the country's economic strains is shared equally and this can be ascertained through order in the market place.

CCM SECRETARY SAYS PARTY ELECTIONS TO BE COMPLETED BY OCTOBER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

PARTY elections at all levels will be completed by October this year, the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He made the announcement while presenting a motion on interim Party arrangements to the ongoing extraordinary Party Congress after the Congress had unanimously approved amendments to the CCM Constitution.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the endorsed constitutional amendments, which greatly alter the Party structure, would not be implemented until after the Party elections.

Therefore, he said, the Party had made interim arrangements which would ensure continuity of Party activities until October 1982 when elections at all levels would have been completed.

Under the interim arrangement, the present Party sittings — from the cell to the national levels — will remain valid until when appropriate Party sittings are set up as per the new CCM Constitution.

Ndugu Mwakawago said since the CCM Constitution of 1980 had no political committees at branch level as stipulated in the new Constitution, the work of the committee would temporarily be fulfilled by the Branch Executive Committees.

He said the envisaged structure involving the setting up

of political committees from branch to regional levels and secretariats from district to national level, was something new.

Therefore, he said, election of members to the political committees and secretariats should wait until seminars for executive committees of appropriate levels were held to explain their functions and responsibilities.

He said elections of members to the political committees and secretariats would be held only after such seminar had been held at all the appropriate levels.

Ndugu Mwakawago told the Congress that during the period before the setting up of political committees at district and regional levels, their work would temporarily be performed by the interim district and regional working committees.

The motion was unanimously approved by the Congress.

CSO: 4700/651

CCM PROGRAM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTRODUCES CCM GUIDELINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] The Extraordinary Party Congress has formally launched the 1981 CCM Guidelines worked out by the National Executive Committee (NEC) team appointed last year to prepare the Party Programme.

The first CCM Guidelines to safeguard, consolidate and further the country's socialist revolution, were the moving spirit behind the proposed Party constitutional amendments which are to be considered by the Congress.

NEC Member, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, who is also Secretary to the Party Programme Committee, yesterday introduced the Guidelines with an explanation and analysis of what it is all about.

The 125-page document has four main sections detailing the country's history and the people's ability to deal with the different situations since independence.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru told the Congress that the CCM guidelines carry further the work begun by the TANU-ASP 1971 Mwongozo, which in certain areas has been overtaken by events.

The guidelines analyse the precepts of building an independent socialist national economy and gives importance to the principle of self-criticism within the Party and its implications on socialist construction in the

country.

Thrust is to make CCM a real socialist Party which co-operates with revolutionaries, socialists and progressives in Africa and elsewhere in the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, capitalism and imperialism.

Stressing that the problems facing the country are not peculiar to Tanzania alone, or countries that have opted for socialism, the Guidelines state that problems afflict all countries regardless of their ideological positions.

It urges that socialist production should be further strengthened in all sectors of the national economy especially agriculture where the aim should not only be to produce along socialist lines, but also through scientific farming.

Tanzania as an agricultural economy with more than 90 per cent of the population depending on agriculture for their livelihood, peasants remain the key factor in the economy.

The guidelines stress that the country's agricultural potential should be exploited to the full in order to

generate surplus.

This can come about through systematic mechanised farming through small scale irrigation projects which can be managed by peasants in their villages, state participation in agriculture and livestock development.

The guidelines call for an in-depth analysis of problems afflicting the country's industrial sector from a technical, socio-political point of view.

The aim should be to discover the country's production capacity, dealing with questions of workers discipline and diligence so that production and productivity is assured.

Legislation to combat acts of sabotage, corrupt practices, theft of public property, smuggling, robbery — which are on the increase — have also been suggested.

The Party will with immediate effect study all causes of misuse of public property and prescribe correct medicine against its perpetrators.

For the Party in order to be able to handle these matters, the guidelines call for its members to be fully conversant with the socialist ideology which allies peasants and workers.

As a socialist Party, CCM must be in a position to organise and

mobilise socialist and progressive forces in the country for socialist construction.

In stimulating awareness among CCM members, frequent meeting to discuss the theory and practice of the Party Ideology and national development have to be organised.

It is through these gatherings that the members can work out ways of dealing with problems and come up with a strategy to consolidate the socialist revolution.

The Guidelines further urge that recruitment into the Party should be on the basis of commitment to the socialist ideology with a party cadre and leadership proven to be fully conscious of the country's socialist aspirations.

Quality rather than quantity in Party membership will be given highest importance. The Guidelines also seek to strengthen mass organisations, making them vehicles for carrying the Party ideology to the masses.

The Guidelines, which took Ndugu Ngombale Mwiru two hours to summarise, provoked a spirited discussion which resumes today after the delegates have considered the proposed amendments to the Party Constitution.

CSO: 4700/651

CRIMINAL OFFENSES DECLINE, THEFT FROM PARASTATALS INCREASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text] **REPORTED** criminal offences in the country dropped from 20,545 in 1980 to 15,297 cases in 1981, a 34.3 per cent decrease according to the Director of Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Ndugu Joseph Lemomo.

In an interview with *Shahuta*, Ndugu Lemomo said the statistics excluded petty offences which represented one fifth of total crime committed in the country in the period under review.

The CID Chief paid tribute to the public for their encouraging cooperation and assistance to the police. This helped quite considerably in reducing crime rate, he said.

Serious reported crimes included cases of armed robbery, murder, motor vehicle thefts and those involving stealing from public and parastatal organisations, government departments and robbery with violence.

Giving a breakdown of crimes committed in the past two years, Ndugu Lemomo said cases of armed robbery in

the country recorded a decrease of 8.9 per cent. Whereas there were 635 reported cases in 1980, the figure dropped to 583 in 1981.

Dar es Salaam topped the table with cases in 1980 and 282 reported cases in 1981. Mwanza was second with 45 cases in 1980 and 56 cases in 1981 while Arusha was third with 28 cases in 1980 and 56 cases in 1981.

Ndugu Lemomo said there was also a remarkable drop of 9.3 per cent in murder cases. He said such cases had dropped from 1500 in 1980 to 1372 cases last year.

Mwanza led the chart with 256 cases in 1980 and 257 cases in 1981, followed by Kagera region which recorded 151 cases in 1980 and 129 cases last year. Third was Shinyanga region which recorded 134 cases in 1980 and 151 last year.

The CID Chief said motor vehicle theft recorded a remarkable rise of 10.3 per cent, noting that whereas there were 192 cases in 1980 the graph rose to 214 reported cases in 1981.

He said Dar es Salaam topped the chart by recording 129 cases in

1980 compared to 131 in 1981. Arusha region which recorded 8 cases in 1980 against 20 in 1981 was second followed by Mwanza with 6 cases in 1980 while 1981 recorded 15 cases.

Ndugu Lemomo said there was a decrease of 9.2 per cent in theft cases from public and parastatal organisations, cases last year compared to 1980. He said whereas there were 1,033 cases in 1980, they dropped to 942 cases in 1981.

Another rise was recorded in theft from government departments which rose by 4.8 per cent. Ndugu Lemomo said statistically the trend rose from 547 cases in 1980 to 575 cases in 1981.

Ndugu Lemomo however said there was a remarkable decrease in robbery with violence which dropped by 15.5 per cent from 483 cases 1980 to 418 in 1981.

On armed robbery, he said the force was still awaiting a report from a select committee appointed by the Minister for Home Affairs in 1981 to investigate ways of blocking arms from reaching bandits.

The committee is made up of officials from the Ministry of Defence, Police and the National Security Force.

CANADIAN EXPERTS PRESENT PLAN TO BOOST RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] CANADIAN experts have come up with a formula that could boost railway transportation in the country without necessarily overhauling the 2,600-kilometre Central Line.

By simply carrying out phased repairs of bridges and ballasting strengthening of the line, the experts say railway services could improve by an impressive 50 per cent in the next 15 to 20 years.

Briefing President Nyerere and cabinet ministers at the State House in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Canadian experts who studied the Tanzanian railways transport sector said to track relaying would be involved in the exercise.

The experts emphasise in a 12-volume report that the present track could comfortably handle the current haulage for the next two decades or so. They recommended 45 projects as a matter of priority, covering equipment purchases and repairs, telecommunications and signals improvement, training and technical requirements which would need some seven billion shillings to implement over the period.

The report on "the railway sectoral improvement plan" was completed in June last year, and presented to the Government through the Ministry of

Communications and Transport by Canadian High Commissioner to Tanzania Karl Johansen yesterday.

The study was sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Two Canadian firms — W.H. Crandall and Associates (Management) Limited and DPA Consulting Limited — jointly put together the recommendations now under consideration.

The report also suggests organisational changes in the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC), suggesting establishment of a Corporate Development Unit headed by an Assistant General Manager to co-ordinate the improvement programme.

The experts explained that many key posts, including those of Assistant General Managers were vacant, and so were one third of senior positions in the civil engineering department. These should be filled under the programme, they urged.

They supported the use of concrete sleepers on the railways network, saying these would utilise locally available resources.

The experts, however, discouraged government plans to construct a 540-kilometre railway line between Arusha and Musoma arguing that the existing network would on

improvement provided the required transport capacity.

They also dissuaded suggestions to electrify the railways operations in the near future, or even conversion of the railway gauges because, they pointed out, the ventures would not be cost-effective.

The government has spent over five million shillings on surveying the Arusha-Musoma railway line whose proposed construction is pending financial pledges by external donors.

On the other hand, TRC has launched track relaying on a 288-kilometre stretch of the Central Line starting at Mzaganza Station, 310 kilometres from Dar es Salaam towards Dodoma.

The corporation has also ordered for a 15million/- track relaying machine capable to do 3.2 kilometres a day which is expected in the country from Austria this July.

"We have advised them (TRC) to suspend the exercise after doing the 288 kilometres," the experts explained yesterday, adding that the programme should resume in 1990.

Mwalimu and a number of cabinet ministers later had informal discussion on the report and its implications on the over all national transport sector.

WORK ON HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION TO BEGIN LATE THIS YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

WORK starts by the end of this year or early 1983 on an underground hydro-electric power station at Mtera, about 100 kilometres north of Iringa where a giant 600-square-kilometre dam was opened 11 months ago by President Nyerere.

The proposed Mtera power station is expected to have an optimum power output of 80 megawatts, an official of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The official disclosed that pre-qualification tenders for the project had been invited from prospective contractors.

He said the power project would be funded by credits from the International Development Association (IDA), the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and other sources.

The financing of the project was not yet finalised, the official said, adding that discussions were underway and another meeting with the donors would be held sometimes next month.

An Economic Committee of the Cabinet (EEC) power sector policy paper issued last year says that for the Mtera power project to be commissioned as scheduled, the construction should begin at the latest by January next year, meaning financial resources should be identified by March this year.

The paper puts the total cost of the project at an estimated 2,020 million/-, including interest during construction, physical and price contingencies and taxes and customs duties.

Some 1,406.8 million/- of this is expected to be in foreign exchange and the balance local.

CSO: 4700/651

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS ON TAZARA DECISIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Emma Farajil]

[Text]

A six-man Zambian delegation, including chairman of the Zambia Railways Union (ZRWU), begins consultations in Dar es Salaam today with the management of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) on the decisions passed by TAZARA Council of Ministers early this month.

The decisions passed at the council meeting included a 50 per cent salary increase for TAZARA workers and an employment freeze which would bring the total number of the authority's work positions from the established 7,500 to 6,375.

The salary increase and the 15 per cent employment freeze were aimed at improving the efficiency of the TAZARA workers, according to the management.

However, the authority's workers on the Zambian side, at Kapiri Mposhi, are not satisfied with the council decisions. They still demand more increases.

Some 600 TAZARA workers at Kapiri Mposhi station had staged a sit-in on January 5 this year and threatened to strike if the

council did not "consider their grievances over pay increases".

The workers claimed that they had not had salary increases since the Great Uhuru Railway started operations.

The TAZARA workers on the Zambian side have been demanding salaries equal to those of employees of the Zambia Railways or the Zambia Mining Corporation (ZIMCO).

Under the 50 per cent salary increase approved by the TAZARA, the minimum wage was made 819/50 instead of 545/- a month and the highest salary was put at 10,050/-.

This excluded the salaries of the TAZARA General Manager and his deputy which were not mentioned.

Addressing newsmen in Dar es Salaam ten days ago, the TAZARA Council Chairman, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma said authority was in no position to raise the salaries any higher than fifty per cent. He added that the authority would not bend to claims by any unions or organisations.

CSO: 4700/651

UNHCR ANNOUNCES EXPENDITURES FOR REFUGEE PROJECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Juma Penza]

[Text]

THE United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will this year spend 55 million shillings on refugee projects in Tanzania.

A spokesman for the UNHCR Tanzania branch office said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that of the 55 million shillings, 27.2m/- would be spent on house construction, water supply, road development, agriculture and health services at the Mishano settlement in Mpanda, Rukwa Region.

He said after completion of all these projects, the UNHCR would hand over the settlement to the Tanzania Government possibly by December next year.

The spokesman added that an additional 8 million shillings would be spent on the Kigoma project which will benefit over 22,500 refugees now settled in 22 villages.

The money earmarked for the Kigoma project will assist in the development of agriculture, health, water supply and community development.

Another 6.8 million shillings has been allocated for the development of a technical and vocational training programme to provide employment for refugees not able to continue with academic studies.

This programme, according to

the spokesman, would involve about 4,000 primary school leavers in the Katumba, Ulyankulu and Mishano settlements.

He said a new counselling centre would also be opened in Dar es Salaam very soon. Counselling, vocational training and cultural activities will be organised at the centre under the supervision of a UNHCR-recruited social services officer. Some 1.3 million shillings has been earmarked for this programme this year.

Another 2.8 million shillings has also been set aside this year for educational assistance to a number of refugees in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning.

The 1982 UNHCR programme will also provide funds for other purposes, including aid to individual refugees for local integration schemes, food, accommodation, medical care and clothing.

At present there are about 156,000 refugees in Tanzania. Of these, 152,000 are Burundi concentrated mainly at Katumba, Ulyankulu and Mishamo settlement. Another 22,500 are in Kigoma Region.

The remaining are refugees of various origins including South Africans, Zaireans and Malawians.

SIDA PREPARED TO AID ATC IN REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Mwamoyo Hamza]

[Text]

THE Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has indicated willingness to assist the Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) in its planned rehabilitation programme for ground handling equipment at the Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro International Airports.

This was said yesterday by ATC General Manager, Bakari Mwapachu, on arrival at the Dar es Salaam International Airport from a ten-day tour of Sweden, Ireland and Britain.

Ndugu Mwapachu said he held talks with the President of SIDA in Sweden and they provisionally agreed that the Authority would assist ATC in improving ground handling equipment at the two international airports in the

country.

The ATC General Manager also said SIDA was also prepared to financially assist ATC buy ground handling equipment.

He said ground handling equipment like passenger steps and ground power units at the two airports were not in good condition adding that some international airlines had been complaining about the situation.

Ndugu Mwapachu also held talks with the management of Aerlingus of Ireland which agreed to help ATC in developing a long-range manpower development plan.

The plan would also include identification of training needs and training policy, motivation

of workers and technical, and procedures of personnel management.

Ndugu Mwapachu said Aerlingus would soon embark on a project write-up for the development plan.

The ATC would utilise the project write-up to seek donors for the project's implementation. He hinted that the government of Ireland or the European Economic Community (EEC) would most likely finance the project.

While in Sweden the ATC General Manager also held talks with the President and top executives of the Scandinavian Air System (SAS) on areas of cooperation and where SAS could provide expertise to ATC.

CSO: 4700/651

MALIMA PRESENTS 1982 NATIONAL ECONOMIC SURVIVAL PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] INCREASED food crop output, solutions to transport problems and industrial production bottlenecks and frugality will be emphasised in the 1982 National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) under which Tanzania envisages earnings of 8.13 billion shillings from exports and services by December this year.

The 1982 NESP, the second in national efforts to deal with Tanzania's troubled economy, was discussed by the Party National Congress in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The 1981 NESP envisaged earnings of 6.18 billion/- by last December, of which 4.36 billion/- had been realised by September last year.

Presenting the 1982 programme at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam yesterday, member of the Party National Executive Committee Kighoma Malima said there would be efforts to improve the performance of service institutions and to make available to the people essential goods and priority implements vital in seeing the NESP through.

He explained that the NESP target of 8,131.1 million shillings equalled the amount required to meet the financial needs in implementing the 1982 portion of the Joint Five-Year Development Plan.

Ndugu Malima said the agricultural sector was expected to contribute 3,434.97 million

shillings or 42.2 per cent of the total planned earnings and the industrial sector some 11.7 per cent — 950.27 million shillings.

The services sector was expected to bring in 1,530.0 million shillings (18.8 per cent), minerals 412.90 million shillings (5.1 per cent) and the export of other goods such as cement, livestock, textiles, hides and skins and sugar would earn 1,586.0 million shillings (19.5 per cent).

Fuel re-exports were expected to bring in 128.90 million shillings (1.6 per cent) and natural resources 88.02 million shillings (one per cent).

The bulk of the earnings from agricultural commodities exports would be from 63,000 tonnes of coffee, 60,352 tonnes of sisal, 44,545 tonnes of cotton, 12,073 tonnes of processed cashewnuts, 41,900 tonnes of tea and 13,651 tonnes of tobacco planned to be exported during the NESP period.

He told the Congress delegates that production problems, including transport and processing difficulties, would have to be tackled if the set targets were to be realised.

The problems experienced in sisal cutting — including shortage of cutters and the poor state of decorticators; rehabilitation of ginneries in cotton areas; work on cashewnuts processing plants; as well as the strengthening of the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania had to be dealt with, he said.

Tea production had also to be increased, he said.

He suggested that decision had to be made at the earliest on whether the Cashewnuts Authority of Tanzania (CATA) should export both processed and raw cashewnuts or only the former.

He pointed out that pyrethrum output had fallen over recent years despite an increase to 2,000 tonnes in 1980/81 from the two previous years' average of 1,600 tonnes. Therefore, he said, revival programme for the crop the Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board and the regions producing the flower would have to strive to better output under a special revival programme.

Ndugu Malima said the contribution of the industrial sector could have been bigger but production was held down due to lack of enough raw materials and fuel and power for some of the factories.

He hoped that if enough foreign exchange was made available for raw materials purchases and if problems of fuel, power and water shortage as well as of transport were solved then many industries could attain, and even exceed the set targets.

Ndugu Malima said during the 1982 NESP period additional efforts would be placed on encouraging small-scale irrigation farming and on having relevant parastatals opening up large food crop plantations.

Some 338,710 tonnes of food

crops were expected to be bought by crop authorities during 1982/83 as follows: maize—172,800, rice—36,830, wheat—30,270, cassava—47,150 and sorghum—51,660 tonnes.

Ndugu Malima reminded that frugality, including expending the recurrent funds according to the Budget, was vital in ensuring the success of NESP.

He said quarterly implementation reports would have to be submitted to show how each ministry and government department and the parastatals under it and the regions were spending according to Budget.

He said that although the 1981 NESP had envisaged earnings of 6.185 million shillings up to December last year, some 4,364.79 million shillings had been realised by September and the final performance would be known next month after all the statistical work had been completed.

CSO: 4700/651

BRIEFS

MAIZE FLOUR SHORTAGE--Residents of Dar es Salaam Region will continue to experience periodic shortages of maizeflour (sembe) for some months because of inadequate supply of the commodity by the National Milling Corporation (NMC), National Distributors Ltd General Manager, J.A. Chamba said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Commenting on a Shihata survey of the situation, Ndugu Chamba said it was true that at present the region's demand was higher than the supply. He said the region's daily demand was over 5,000 bags of 80 kilos each while the present daily supply was between 3,000 and 4,000 such bags. He added that the present high demand for sembe would continue until April when the trend would be checked by what he described as "a normal drop in the daily demand from over 5,000 bags to an average 3,500 bags."

CSO: 4700/651

SELF-RELIANCE IN DEVELOPMENT SEEN AS ENCOURAGING SIGN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3364, 25 Jan 82 pp 229-230

[Article by Anthony Sylvester: "Voltaics Do It Themselves"]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH Col. Saye Zerbo can promise his countrymen little more than sweat and tears for 1982, nevertheless there are signs that the disastrous present trend of economic decline may be reversed.

Speaking last December on the eve of the 21st anniversary of independence the leader of Upper Volta said that the country faced "a gigantic task requiring the efforts of many generations because we are still far from meeting our essential needs".

This was scarcely an exaggeration considering Upper Volta's vital statistics: literacy rate, 5 per cent; life expectancy, 38 years; infant mortality, over 17 per cent; income per head a year, less than £100; consumption of water in rural areas, 5 litres a day (the lowest in Africa). According to some estimates Upper Volta is the third poorest country in the world.

Col Zerbo revealed in his anniversary address that nearly 660 villages with a total of over 570,000 inhabitants were now equipped with primary health centres — but Upper Volta has about 6,000 villages.

Among the more cheering news of 1981 was the creation of the Ouagadougou Advanced School of Science and Medicine. Col. Zerbo said he was aware "of the immense difficulties which the running of such a school entails".

Total grain production in the last season (there was drought again in the northern, Sahel region) was about a million tonnes, leaving a deficit of 94,000 tonnes. Self-sufficiency in food remains the Ouagadougou Government's main priority.

While Col. Zerbo's Military Committee of Redress for National Progress seeks a

formula for co-existing with urban trades unions, attention is sensibly turned to rural development as most of Upper Volta's 6m. or so people live in villages.

The Government has been urging villagers to rely on themselves and construct wells, schools, dispensaries and maternity homes, although the authorities will provide tools and expert advice and help when needed. What is remarkable is that many villagers have not been waiting for official initiatives but have themselves started organising groups of volunteers, including women and children, for community work. Perhaps the most heartening aspect of Upper Volta's rural scene are these community projects which truly seem to have captured the imagination of the Voltaics.

Peasants up and down the country have grasped the ecological dilemmas which threaten the nation's very existence. Many have in their lifetime seen forests disappear into far distance. Every year women and children have been walking more kilometres to collect fuel-wood. If nothing is done to arrest and reverse this trend all forest will have gone in the more densely populated areas within the next twenty years. Fuel-wood accounts for 94 per cent of the entire energy consumption in Upper Volta's villages, and farmers are now eager to take part in tree planting and anti-erosion schemes.

Wells and boreholes are sunk at a fast rate and the target of 300 water points a year does not seem over-ambitious given that voluntary labour can be mobilised for the work on a vast scale.

Results of community work are often impressive. A 2-foot dyke made of earth

has greatly improved the livelihood of an entire village I saw during my recent visit as retained water and moisture helped to double the harvests of sorghum and other crops. Rice grown on land which is regularly irrigated from a barrage reservoir has yields twice as high as the paddy planted in traditional bottomlands. In Ourougou, 50 kilometres north of Ouagadougou, a thousand men, women and children can be seen building a barrage with the enthusiasm of patriots in a liberation war.

The movement is plainly rooted in self-interest, with a touch of patriotism and community spirit. But now additional incentives are to be supplied by a nationwide World Food Programme scheme, which is the largest in support of rural development ever to be introduced in West Africa. Starting last October the programme will involve the distribution over five years of nearly 35,000 tonnes of food in 83m. rations costing over \$33m. The rations are mostly supplied to people actually engaged in development work, with about half going for development of water resources and anti-erosion campaigns.

Help for volunteers and their families involved in inland fisheries, reforestation, rural road construction, resettlement, communal development, agriculture, housing and agricultural training follows in that order of importance.

The difficulties encountered in the distribution of food owing to poor roads and other communications should not be underestimated. But the decision of WFP, which is a joint agency of FAO and UNO, to launch this large programme in Upper Volta is a tribute to the demonstrated determination of the Voltaics to help themselves as well as a reflection of the country's desperate needs.

MOBUTU VOICES VIEWS ON CENTRAL AFRICAN COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 24-27 Dec 81 p 5

[Interview with President Sese Seko Mobutu by Obame Emame on 19 December, place not specified]

[Text] In answer to questions posed by L'UNION, Africa No 1, and the monthly BINGO, President Sese Seko Mobutu of Zaire talked last 19 December about the need for the creation of a Central African economic community, the economic situation in Zaire after the first two phases of the plan which bears his name, the "unfounded" criticisms from members of the opposition to his regime living in Europe, and finally, the resumption of relations between Israel and Zaire.

As the Libreville Declaration provided at the conclusion of the 17th UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] summit meeting, President Sese Seko Mobutu favors the creation of a joint structure for economic and trade cooperation in Central Africa which could either be superimposed upon the UDEAC and the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL) or could supercede them. There would be no question of expanding the UDEAC.

But mightn't Zaire, because of its economic and demographic size, cause an imbalance among the member nations of the future Central African economic community? This view of the problem makes no sense to General Mobutu, particularly since Article 115 of the constitution of Zaire specifies that "Zaire may surrender a portion of its sovereignty to allow the creation of large horizontal cooperation complexes." Zaire, like Nigeria within the ECOWAS, is the giant of Central Africa, within which it would not foster any disparities, inequalities or imbalances.

The president of Zaire hopes that the experts and the ministers who will be entrusted with the drafting of the bylaws of the Central African economic community will take into account the landlocked nature of Chad, Burundi, Rwanda and Central Africa.

"However," General Mobutu said, "it will be necessary to take an inventory of what each country will contribute to and take from the community being established."

After acknowledging that Zaire is experiencing a very difficult period, the Zairian chief of state stressed that the results of the first two phases of the Mobutu plan, even if they did not achieve the desired level, nonetheless constitute reasons for satisfaction and justify the expectation of an excellent recovery in the economic activity of his country. In fact, this plan, implemented with the assistance of the IMF, succeeded in reducing inflation from 120 percent to 45 percent, and to increasing the rate of growth from 0.86 percent to 2.8 percent.

Zaire allocated 350 million dollars for the repayment of the foreign debt last year. The allocation for this year is 500 and plans call for allocating 700 next year. To avoid the need for transit through Kinshassa for assets exploited in the east, Zaire is using five other routes for mining and agricultural exports. Since there have been disturbances along the Benguela (Angola) Railroad, copper extracted from the Shaba region of Zaire is being shipped through Dar es Salaam, and the national highway is also used.

In the transportation sector, major projects are underway, including the Franco-Belgian construction of a deep-water port, etc. It should be noted, moreover, that air traffic has since 1978 been authorized for private companies in Zaire and other partners involved, whereas Air Zaire held a monopoly prior to the 1978 decision. In the public transportation sector, the government of Zaire has ordered 500 Renault buses, including 300 for the city of Kinshasa, where serious urban transport difficulties exist. The other 200 will be allocated to other urban centers in the interior.

Despite these steps, the opposition to President Mobutu's regime residing abroad, headed by former state commissioner Nguza Karl i Bond, still believes that the people of Zaire are living in poverty and that a change in the leadership of the country is necessary.

In President Mobutu's view, there can be no opposition to his policy by leaders who establish themselves 6,000 kilometers away solely to make themselves accessible to the media. "During the 3 weeks I was out of the country, my opponents were unable to return to Zaire and seize power," General Mobutu said. He went on to add that "They are playing to the gallery, that is all."

The Zairian chief of state is willing to run in the presidential elections against Nguza Karl i Bond or other candidates "if requested to do so by the MPR, the single national party, which will hold its congress in May 1982.

As to the pastoral letter to which one of our AFRICA NO 1 colleagues alluded, "It was signed by 13 bishops (including four politicians) out of the 54 Zaire has. The other 41 bishops did not approve of this choice of method," President Sese Seko Mobutu said.

On the subject of Zaire's resumption of relations with Israel, General Mobutu explained that after the reconciliation between Egypt and Israel, of which the late President Anwar El-Sadat informed him in a 1979 letter, there was no longer any reason why Zaire, which supported Egypt in its conflict with Israel, should not

do the same. However, President Sese Seko Mobutu indicated that "Zaire energetically condemns the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel." However, this condemnation does not serve to alter Zaire's new position with regard to Israel.

The question of the role of contingents from Zaire in the inter-African force was also raised by the journalist. In General Mobutu's view, these contingents were assigned to the OAU force, which has a command which they must obey. "If that command orders them to fight against Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN), they will do so without awaiting prior authorization from the authorities in Zaire," President Mobutu stressed. He also expressed the view that "The inter-African force should take the sovereignty of Chad into account in its activity."

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TABAZAIRE ANNOUNCES PRODUCTION PLANS FOR CURRENT SEASON

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 29-30 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Mbuyu Mwanza: "TABAZAIRE Plans Production of 1,000 Tons of Green Tobacco in Kaniama"]

[Text] The TABAZAIRE [Zairian Tobacco Company] center in Kaniama expects to produce 1,000 tons of green tobacco during this season. This announcement was made to the press by deputy director Mwamba, who is in charge while his superior is on vacation.

The TABAZAIRE center in Kaniama provides aid to 2,200 planters, of whom 1,000 are located in Kaniama itself and 1,200 in Luputa. The Kaniama planters enjoy the benefits of mechanical equipment, while those in Luputa engage in manual cultivation.

The area plowed and harrowed for this season is estimated at more than 700 hectares, including 450 in Kaniama and 250 in Luputa. Green tobacco production is estimated at 1,000 tons, such that net production will come to 900 tons more or less. It should be recalled that in the course of the last two seasons, TABAZAIRE produced 537 tons (1979-1980) and 720 tons (1980-1981).

Despite this increase in production, TABAZAIRE is still not breaking even, Mr Mwamba said. He estimates that it would take 4,500 tons to get the two plants in Lubumbashi and Kinshasa functioning. Last year, the total production of the TABAZAIRE production centers came to 1,000 tons of dried tobacco.

Moreover, TABAZAIRE has had some difficulties with the planters it aids. Some of them do not carry out the instructions given them precisely, particularly when it comes to using fertilizer. As a result, the harvest often yields tobacco of second rather than first quality.

The condition of the road is also a serious problem for TABAZAIRE. It is for this reason that the tobacco cultivation project in the Kabongo zone has not as yet been implemented.

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ZAIRE

BRIEFS

WHEAT INTRODUCED--Experimental wheat fields will be cultivated during this rainy season in Sud-Shaba. Although the altitude is not very great in this part of the republic, experiments in growing wheat are planned to introduce this food and industrial crop to the rural population with a view to improving the conditions of peasant life. The regional rural development region, entrusted with the implementation of this farm program by the governor of the Shaba region, Mandungu Bula Nyati, has already undertaken the demarcation of the land likely to the requirements for the cultivation of this food crop. [Excerpt] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 29-30 Oct 81 p 3] 5157

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